CMP-SPRCP-75-12

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

March 17-21, 1975

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Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5812-5816
March 17-21, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

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Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 17, 1975 No. 5812

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* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Socialism Means the Class Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Po Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1975)

Toward the end of the 40's of the 19th century, a revolutionary storm swept over the European continent. The proletariat, with militant bearing, mounted the stage of history. In 1848, the proletariat of Paris staged an uprising in June. This was a great struggle between the two major opponent classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In his work "The Class Struggle in France, 1848-1850," Marx summed up the experience of the revolution at that time and further expounded the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx correctly pointed out, "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations." This brilliant assertion by Marx made a scientific and incisive exposition of the necessity and the great historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the core of scientific socialism as well as the quintessence of Marxism. Marx's statement that socialism means the dictatorship of the proletariat has not only thoroughly exposed the reactionary essence of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois socialism of all descriptions at that time, but also

drawn the line of demarcation between scientific socialism and bogus socialism, and supplied us with the touchstone for distinguishing between socialism and revisionism. The history of the struggle between the two lines in the International Communist Movement over the past hundred and more years and the history of the struggle between the two lines within our Party for the past half century have attested to the infinite correctness of this statement by Marx. From Bernstein and Kautsky of the Second International to the contemporary Soviet revisionist clique and from Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i to Lin Piao, they were without exception all renegades to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Although they flaunted the banner of socialism, their "socialism" which opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat was actually revisionism and capitalism. Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, there can be no socialism and betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat means the betrayal of socialism. In order to uphold consciously the socialist orientation, we must at all times uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the historical period of socialism.

In his brilliant assertion, Marx scientifically discussed the historical necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat was "the necessary transit point" to the abolition of class distinction generally, thus profoundly revealing the universal law governing the transition of human society from capitalism to communism.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is "the necessary transit point," which also means that it is the only road to communism and a historical process independent of man's will. Socialist society is born out of capitalist society and is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of capitalism. There are classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the whole historical period of socialism. The already toppled exploiting classes constantly dream of restoration, and there is also soil in the socialist society for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Apart from the emergence of capitalism and the bourgeoisie among the small producers, "this also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." The objectivity and protractedness of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism has determined the inevitability and necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This assertion by Marx has not only correctly pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is "the necessary transit point" from capitalism to communism, but also pointed out the great historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the political, economic and ideological spheres.

The ultimate goal of proletarian revolution is "the abolition of all class distinctions in general" and the building of communism. The abolition of classes can only be brought about by means of violent class struggle. Because of this, the proletariat must adhere to the socialist revolution on the political front, which also means that it must use the political power of the proletariat to oppress the reactionaries within the country to oppress the elements who resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to and sabotaging the building of socialism, to suppress all seditious and counter-revolutionary activities, and to guard against the subversive activities and possible invasion from enemies outside the country.

In order to abolish class distinctions in general, it is necessary to "abolish all the relations of production on which they rest" and carry out socialist revolution on the economic front. After seizing power, the proletariat not only must abolish the capitalist system of ownership, but also must carry out the socialist transformation of the individual small producers. The transformation of the small producers is a much more formidable task. After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, we have carried on the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. However, the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the economic sphere is not over because of the basic victory achieved in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production. Chairman Mao points out, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." We must pay careful attention to the question of solving the various aspects of the relation of production, unremittingly solve the contradiction between the relation of production and the productive forces, criticize the capitalist tendencies, uphold the socialist orientation and carry the socialist revolution on the economic front through to the end.

This assertion by Marx also stresses "the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production. The so-called all social relations include those in the economic, political, ideological and cultural fields. The basic content of the bourgeois system of private ownership is the capitalist relations of production. In capitalist society, all social relations are in correspondence with this kind of relations of production. If the proletariat truly desire the abolition of class distinctions, they must not only overthrow the exploiters, or the landlords and capitalists and abrogate their system of ownership and the system of private ownership of the means of production, but also abrogate the bourgeois rights, the three great differences and all the social relations that correspond to these capitalist relations of production. Naturally, this will take a very long process. In this process, what should be the attitude adopted toward bourgeois rights? Should they be restricted, diminished and eventually abolished or should they be supported, extended and developed? Here, there likewise lie two

fundamentally antagonistic lines. The degeneration of the Soviet Union from the world's first socialist state into a social-imperialist state has provided us with a very important lesson by negative example in this direction. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also tried energetically to extend the three great differences and bourgeois rights as a means to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Regarding bourgeois rights, Chairman Mao points out that "these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Otherwise, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. Chairman Mao's thinking on restricting bourgeois rights is of great guiding significance in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism.

Marx attached great importance to the revolution in the superstructure including the sphere of ideology. He regarded the changing of all concepts arising from the basis of the old relations of production as a great historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolution in the economic base and the revolution in the superstructure are interrelated to and interact on each other. Following the setting up of the socialist economic base, old superstructure must be changed. Without carrying out the socialist revolution in the superstructure including the sphere of ideology, the socialist economic base cannot be consolidated and developed. Lenin pointed out, "Our task is to triumph over all capitalist resistance, not only military and political resistance, but also the strongest and most profound ideological resistance." Because of this, during the period of socialism, the proletariat must use Marxism to occupy such ideological and cultural grounds as philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. Chairman Mao consistently attaches importance to grasping the class struggle in the sphere of ideology. Leading the whole Party and the people of the whole country, Chairman Mao has carried out one revolution after another on the ideological front and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus greatly spurring on the development of socialist revolution and construction.

"The changing of all ideas arising from these social relations" as expounded by Marx also includes ideological transformation of the revolutionary people themselves. Class struggle in society is naturally reflected in the minds of the people. Although the exploiting classes have been toppled, they have not been completely wiped out, and their reactionary ideas still spread their stench to poison the people. While transforming their objective world, the proletariat and the revolutionary people must at the same time pay close attention to transforming their subjective world, study seriously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, understand clearly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raise their vigilance against the influence and corrosion of bourgeois ideas and life style, and make the most radical rupture with traditional concepts.

Marx said, "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution." This is a most important brilliant idea. It is the concentrated expression of the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a major development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat is actually the process for the proletariat to continue their attack against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes in all spheres and the process for pushing forward the socialist revolution in depth. Throughout the historical period of socialism, there is at all times the struggle between progress and regression, between reform and conservatism, and between counter-restoration and restoration. The dictatorship of the proletariat can only be consolidated by means of continued revolution. The contradictions in socialist society can only be solved by means of the theory and practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. "Our 'guarantee against restoration' is to carry the revolution through to the end." The more the socialist revolution is deepened, the more deeply will the old foundation be dug up and the more difficult it will be for restoring the old system. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao have provided us with new experience in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration, upholding the basic line of the Party and adhering to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously study this important instruction, raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

* * *

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Essential

by

the theory group of the 4th company of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1975)

In "'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder" written after the October Revolution, the great teacher Lenin made a profound exposition on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The study of this work once again will enable us to further deepen our understanding of the importance of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Following the seizure of power by the proletariat, although the bourgeoisie have been overthrown, they still exist as a class and they still preserve their enormous superiority in many respects. Their international links are very extensive. Lenin said, "In any deep-going revolution, within a number of years, the exploiters in fact still preserve enormous superiority over the exploited, and as a rule, will offer long, stubborn and wild resistance." Moreover, "because the bourgeoisie have been overthrown, their resistance is ten times more ferocious (even if only in one country)." Because of all this, the proletariat that have seized political power cannot triumph over the bourgeoisie without waging a long and life-or-death struggle.

The strength of the bourgeoisie also has its foundation in the old force of habit and small production. "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale." Since socialist society is born out of capitalist society, it is still stamped with the birth marks of the old society. In the relatively long historical period of socialism the spontaneous forces of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie come from all sides to encircle, contaminate and corrode the bourgeoisie, and because of this, new bourgeois elements will emerge among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. The victorious proletariat not only must suppress the resistance of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, but also must wage struggle against these new bourgeois elements, transform and educate the small producers and educate the working people so that they can break away from the influence of the bourgeoisie, transform the old force of habit and old ideas brought over from the old society and persevere in taking the socialist road.

Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative--against the forces of tradition of the old society." Under the condition of the daily consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie and all exploiting

classes are bound to adopt all kinds of tactics in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. They adopt the tactic of dragging out and breaking in to look for and cultivate agents within the Party in an attempt to destroy the citadel of the proletariat from within. They invariably devise all ways and means to use this hereditary domain of ideology and culture to propagate their moribund and downfallen ideology as well as their idealist and metaphysical reactionary world outlook to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, corrupt the people and sabotage socialism. Because of this, in order to triumph over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must carry out socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has pointed out that the current study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is extremely important and is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

At present, the great proletarian cultural revolution of China has scored a great victory, and very impressive achievements have also been attained in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. However, the class struggle is by no means over. We must conscientiously study properly the theory of Marxism on the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement more consciously the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, continue to develop broadly, deeply and perseveringly the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

Whether Or Not the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Studied Is a Question of the Line

by

T'ang Hsiao-wen (唐 晓文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1975)

Under the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is surging forward full of vigor. The ranks of Marxist theorists with the participation of workers, peasants and soldiers have grown and become strong through struggle. The successful convocation of the 2nd plenary session of the 10th Party Central Committee and the 4th National People's Congress has given a new hefty boost to the wave of enthusiasm for mass study like the overwhelming east wind.

Many comrades have come to realize deeply from class struggle and the two-line struggle that whether or not to study revolutionary theory and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of the line problem, thus raising their consciousness in the study of revolutionary theory. However, it should be seen that the development of the study movement is not well balanced. In some units, the leadership still falls behind the masses. They fail to recognize from ideology and the line the great significance of the study of revolutionary theory. As far as they are concerned, their attitude to study is: "Study is important when made the subject of talk, unimportant when it comes to practice, and uncalled for when the work schedule is tight."

"Without revolutionary theory, there would be no revolutionary movement." Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical basis for the guiding thought of the Party and the state and a guide to revolutionary action. The Party's general line for the democratic revolutionary period and its basic line for the historical period of socialism have been formulated by Chairman Mao by combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory for Marxism.

Marxism is the crystallization of the most correct and most revolutionary scientific thinking of the proletariat of the whole world. It cannot spontaneously grow out of the workers' movement. To understand revolutionary theory, there is not any "shortcut," and the only course is to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings.

The great leader Chairman Mao has consistently attached importance to the role of revolutionary theory, and clearly pointed out that revolutionary theory can have a decisive effect on the development of the revolutionary movement under given conditions. At every crucial historical period of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao always repeatedly taught the

whole Party to seriously study Marxist revolutionary theory. During the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is entirely necessary to raise the theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism throughout the Party. Only such theory is the compass guiding the Chinese revolution to victory." In the struggle to criticize Wang Ming's Right capitulationist line, Chairman Mao once again stressed the importance of study: "No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp for the practical movement." The Yenan rectification personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao was a universal Marxist education movement. The greatest success of this movement lay in its enabling the broad masses of cadres to further grasp such a fundamental orientation as the unification of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, thus making the best preparations for the victory in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. After the nationwide victory, Chairman Mao again repeatedly taught the whole Party to pay attention to the study of Marxist revolutionary theory. For the sake of smashing the renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and the international revisionist trend of thought, Chairman Mao taught: "As far as our comrades are concerned, education in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge should be conducted." He called for liberating philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks and turning it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the struggle to destroy the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, Chairman Mao again issued the great call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Chairman Mao put forward the three fundamental principles, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." The most fundamental one among them is the practice of Marxism and not revisionism. Therefore, the Party Constitution of the 10th Party National Congress stipulates the first requirement which the Party members must comply with is "to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and criticize revisionism." In the Constitution recently adopted at the recent 4th National People's Congress, it is also stipulated that "state organizations and state personnel must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought."

The great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important directive on the question of theory. He points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. 'Lack of clarify on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.'" This directive of Chairman Mao's carries great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

At present, whether or not to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the key to whether or not we can persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously adhere to the Party's basic line and unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and

Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner. In the whole historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of the restoration of capitalism and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. We must not only wage struggle against the exploiting classes already toppled but not yet wiped out, but also create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. Lenin said: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale." This also occurs among a section of workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. In our society, there are also bound to be bourgeois rights. "This can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Class struggle in society is inevitably reflected in the struggle between the two lines within the Party and is bound to find expression in the question of attitude toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the sake of changing the Party's basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao always used all ways and means to distort and tamper with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by seriously studying and grasping the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we have a deep understanding of the characteristics and laws of class struggle in the historical period of socialism, understand the necessity, nature and task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raise the ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism, keep a sober head at all times in the acute class struggle, adhere to the Party's basic line and various policies and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. In order to carry on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner and to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, the key lies in assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, so that the broad masses of cadres and people can be armed with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the theoretical weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can better grasp the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line in his vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, expose his idealist and metaphysical reactionary world outlook, deeply understand the class origin and social origin of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and make a penetrating and thorough criticism politically and theoretically. With the theoretical weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can thoroughly expose the essence of how the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius serve the decadent reactionary classes on the decline

and impede the development of social history, and eliminate their pernicious influence. Only by studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly criticizing revisionism and criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of all reactionary class on the decline can we fulfill the great historical mission of firmly occupying the superstructure with Marxism.

Lenin said: "In order to plunge into the revolution intelligently, consciously and effectively, we must study." In order to carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and guarantee that the Party and the state will never change color, we must study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deeply recognize ideologically that the study of revolutionary theory is a question of the line, and seriously do a good job in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism so as to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic-level unit.

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It Is Imperative To Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chang Hsin-nien (张新年), Deputy Commander of a certain PLA unit and a combat hero

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. 'Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.'" This instruction of Chairman Mao's is of major practical significance and far-reaching historic significance. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction and strive to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin had clearly pointed out, "The essence of Marxist teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary not only for class society in general, not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless' society, from communism." Summing up the historical experience of our Party, Chairman Mao taught us, "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." Adherence to the dictatorship of the proletariat is a fundamental Marxist principle. The reason that Marxism lays such a stress on the dictatorship of the proletariat is that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, only by setting up, consolidating and strengthening its dictatorship, ruthlessly and resolutely suppressing the resistance of all reactionary classes and reactionaries, and resolutely opposing subversion and aggression by external enemies can it maintain its own class rule. "Otherwise, the revolution will fail, the people will suffer and the state will perish." The first "working class government"--the Paris Commune--in history lasted only 72 days when it was strangled by the internal and external reactionaries. One of the important lessons drawn therefrom was that it had not resolutely brought great might of the dictatorship of the proletariat into play and rigorously suppressed in time the counter-attacks of all class enemies. Just as Marx pointed out in his letter to L. Kugelmann in 1871, "If they were defeated in the future, they could only blame their 'benevolence.'" The important reason that the Soviet Union, the first socialist state created by Lenin, has turned into a social imperialist state is that due to the seizure of Party and state leadership in the Soviet Union by such bourgeois agents as Khrushchev and Brezhnev who have wormed their way into the Party of the Soviet Union, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been turned into the dictatorship of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie, thus restoring capitalism. The reason that

China is able to stand like a giant in the east of the world and make spectacular progress in socialist revolution and socialist construction is that the Chinese people, by following Chairman Mao's great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, and opposing and preventing revisionism, have smashed one rabid attack after another launched by Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other opportunists, and safeguarded the great fruits of socialist revolution and construction. History eloquently shows that the dictatorship of the proletariat "is an excellent thing, a magic weapon for self-protection and an heirloom. Until imperialism abroad and classes at home are thoroughly wiped out, this magic weapon can never be left unused."

A socialist country must uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is dictated by the objective laws governing class contradictions and class struggle in the historical period of socialism. In the socialist period, there is class struggle not only because there still are the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes but also because that since socialist society is just born out of capitalist society, there is still soil for the bourgeoisie to emerge again. We must not only suppress the resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes but also create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. The basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party for the whole historical period of socialism has guided us in correctly waging class struggle and the two-line struggle, opposing and preventing revisionism, and constantly consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. The unqualified correctness of the Party's basic line has been proved out by revolutionary practice since the founding of the new China. "If we forget this basic theory and fundamental practice of our Party, we will go astray."

Lenin pointed out, "Dictatorship is an important, ruthless and bloody term. This term spells out the ruthless life-and-death struggle between the two classes, between the two worlds and between the two historical periods of the world." We must strive to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, carry the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines through to the end, and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Class Struggle Necessarily Leads to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Su Wan-min (苏皖民) and Sun Chih-chung (孙志忠)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1975)

"Class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat." This is a fundamental Marxist principle. Class struggle is at all times carried out around the question of who exercises dictatorship over whom. Viewed from the history of class struggle, the class struggle waged by the slave class and the newly emerging landlord class against the slave-owner class led to the dictatorship of the landlord class. The class struggle waged by the peasant class and the bourgeoisie against the landlord class led to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie also necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is because "in past history, before they won state power and for some time afterward, the slave-owner class, the feudal landlord class and the bourgeoisie were vigorous, revolutionary and progressive; they were real tigers. But with the lapse of time, because their opposites--the slave class, the peasant class and the proletariat--grew in strength step by step, struggled against them more and more fiercely, these ruling classes changed step by step into the reverse, changed into reactionaries, changed into backward people, changed into paper tigers. And eventually they were overthrown, or will be overthrown, by the people. The reactionary, backward, decaying classes retained this dual nature even in their last life-and-death struggles against the people."

Class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat, but as was pointed out by Lenin, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle in a new form." "The dictatorship of the proletariat is class struggle waged by the proletariat with state power as an instrument." Based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international arena and at home, put forward the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated for our Party a basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. The Party's basic line tells us that in the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle in society is bound to be reflected in the Party. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were the agents of the internal and external enemies within our Party.

Class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat also finds expression in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. We not only are required to triumph over the resistance of the bourgeoisie politically but also to triumph over the stubborn and desperate resistance of the bourgeoisie ideologically. Class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a struggle over whether to follow the socialist road or the capitalist road and a struggle over whether to uhpold or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. 'Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.'" We must respond to Chairman Mao's call, strive to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, vigorously grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, continue to unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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YEAREND DISTRIBUTION IN PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

How South China People's Commune Conducts Yearend Distribution

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 4, 1975)

the year-end distribution in china's people's communes is illustrated by the yangmei commune in junghsien county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. just as china got a rich harvest in 1974 for the 13th consecutive year, the commune reported a new high in total and per-hectare grain output, and it was able to allot to its members more grain and cash than the previous year.

each people's commune in china is composed of a number of production brigades which are divided into production teams. generally, the production team, in some cases the brigade, is the basic unit for organizing farm and sideline production, conducting economic accounting and distribution.

the yangmei commune has 12 production brigades subdivided into 177 production teams as the basic accounting units.

the kaochia production team has 28 households with 172 people. most of its farm land is dry fields and only 5.8 hectares are paddy. the team stands in the middle for its scale and level of production as compared with other production teams of the commune. owing to its planned and diversified economy, the production team got good grain harvests for several years running, parallel with steady development of forestry, livestock raising, sideline production and fisheries. its rice output in 1974 averaged 16 tons a hectare, about one ton more than the previous year. total income from its farm and sideline produce was 14 per cent more than 1973.

a commune's year-end distribution is conducted in such a way that the income of the commune members rises with that of production. the kaochia production team conducts distribution twice a year, namely, preliminary distribution after the summer harvest and final distribution at the end of the year. both are guided by the principle of three-way attention to the interest of the state, the collective and the individual. agricultural tax in kind is the only tax the state levies on the peasants and generally accounts for five to seven per cent of a production team's farm output. the amount of tax is fixed for a certain period of time and does not change even if production rises. when a production team is hit by natural disaster,

the government reduces the tax or grants exemption as the case demands. therefore, the kaochia team's tax payment in 1974 amounted to a bare 3.5 per cent of its total grain harvest. after paying the agricultural tax, the team sets aside a certain amount of grain for seeds, reserve and fodder. part of the remainder is distributed among the team members for daily consumption. last year each member got 335 kilograms of rice on the average, 15 kilograms more than the previous year, apart from portions of wheat, sweet potatoes, cassava and beans. the surplus grain is sold to the state and the proceeds go to the total cash income, which is distributed among its members after deducting management costs, funds for expanded reproduction and additions to the public accumulation and welfare funds. the team's per capita cash income last year rose 14 per cent over the previous year.

the kaochia production team's year-end distribution follows the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work". he who puts in his work and family manure is recorded in workpoints according to quantity and quality and the cash income distribution is based on the number of workpoints he earns. while all members of the team including children are ensured a basic amount of food grain each, those who have more workpoints get more.

the production team last year had 57,500 kilograms of rice distributed among its members. it was decided by the team members after democratic discussions that seventy per cent of the rice was allocated to all with the amount varying for different age groups, and the rest was given out according to the number of workpoints each earned.

commune member ju tso-sen has a family of three. all of them are able-bodied people. they put in a total of 900 man-days in 1974 and received 1,350 kilograms of rice, averaging 450 kilograms each. another family of eight has only two able-bodied people to work in the team and received 2,150 kilograms of rice, averaging 270 kilograms each. the amount of grain given to the two families was different but was more than enough for them to consume.

the weak in the team are given light jobs to do so that they also can draw a steadily increasing income. if a team member cannot support his family although he has worked to the best of his ability, he is entitled to get subsidies from the public welfare fund after democratic discussions.

members of the production team are satisfied with this system of distribution because it guarantees the basic needs of their life and ensures that he

who works more gets more. "this is a road to betterment prosperity for all, they said.

the kaochia production team last year set aside more than 4 tons of grain as collective reserves, one ton more than the 1973 figure. the amount was decided upon by the team members at a meeting discussing the year-end distribution. they said that they should store a certain amount of grain in a normal year and put aside more in a good year so that the collective grain reserves would grow year after year in accordance with the principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". in addition, each household of the team has its own grain reserves.

after democratic discussions, the production team sold the state one ton more surplus grain than previously planned. all members agreed that this was a contribution to the country's socialist construction.

CONTROL OF MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS

Hsiyang People Alter Mountains, Rivers

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 4, 1975)

"let mountains bow and rivers give way exclamation" the spirit of new china's peasants in reconstructing the environment is well illustrated by the transformation of hsiyang county in north china's shansi province.

mass movements to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture situated in this county, increased the county's farmland under irrigation from 533 hectares in 1966 to 5,000 hectares in 1973, and grain yield from 42,000 tons to 119,500 tons. further increases were made in 1974.

this badly eroded, arid, gully-cut, loess highland for centuries went from bad to worse and agricultural production fell before liberation. it seemed as if nothing could be done until the tachai peasants in the 1950's began to transform their surrounding with only the simplest hand-tools and an unshakable determination.

the tachai brigade took as its first order of business remaking the gullies which forced the people to work

handkerchief-sized plots on the steep slopes. they made stone embankments to terrace the 1.5-kilometre-long langwochang gully, the biggest in the brigade. these were washed away twice by mountain torrents. drawing lessons from their failures, the commune members with staunch communist will built better curved embankments of rock they quarried and hauled by hand, cementing the wall with lime they dug and burnt.

the hsiyang county has improved 2,800 gullies, throwing up a total of 530 kilometres of stone walls to protect the terraced fields and 37 kilometres of culverts to drain away the run-off.

work this winter-spring period is being done on 100 gullies, and ten kilometres of culverts are scheduled. shihping production brigade is building a culvert 4 metres high, 5 metres wide and 1,000 metres long. farmland was built on top.

the people's daily, organ of the central committee of the communist party of china, had issued editorials calling on the whole country to emulate the way hsiyang county having learned from tachai.

to date, 80 per cent of hsiyang's 26,600 hectares of arable land has been rebuilt into terraced fields with a thick, mulched top soil mellowed over the years.

communes and brigades are now concentrating on filling up the gullies to merge the terraced fields into large tracts that can be worked by machines and irrigated. the local peasants describe this as creating "man-made plains". fifty such tracts are now being made.

the 70 households of the nannao production brigade, which had raised grain yield sixfold since 1966, now is building a 8.6-hectare plain by halving a hilltop to fill in a 30-metre-deep gully. many communes and brigades have similar projects in hand.

hsiyang's seasonal rivers flooded farmland and deposited stony beds. river courses in 48 sections have been remade in recent years. around 160 kilometres of revetments now control the rivers in spate and 3,000 hectares of farmland has been salvaged, augmenting the county's total farmland by one tenth.

reservoirs, wells, water-lifting stations and underground springs now provide irrigation. a general survey is now underway to divert the changho river in the western part of the county to irrigate the eastern part.

in building farmland, the cadres and commune members rely on their own efforts in designing and in making explosives, as well as fashioning most of their tools. many man and woman peasants have become skilful masons and blacksmiths. imbued with determination to farm for the revolution, the people of hsiyang have made their watchword "constant improvement in farming is necessary to advance socialist agriculture."

Women Commune Peasants Open Up East China Mountain Areas

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 4, 1975)

more than 200 young women are terracing the slopes and laying out a tea garden on a hill in east china's wuyi mountain area.

in an interview with hsinhua, a leader of the team said that, in a labour emulation with the men in the same production brigade working on irrigation projects, these young women had built a 13-hectare tea garden in some 40 days.

more than 35,000 women peasants in 1,740 groups are terracing the mountain sides in fukien province where hilly land accounts for 87 per cent of a total area of 120,000 square kilometres. most of them are girls. some live in their villages and others in living quarters they had built in the mountains.

determined to tap mountain resources for the state along with the men, several women's mountain reclamation teams appeared in fukien in 1963. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, more working women have organized themselves to join the effort.

"women used to do nothing but cooking and other household chores; today they are battling in the mountains. times have changed, and so has their mental outlook," said a cadre in chienou county, birthplace of the first women's mountain reclamation team in the province. ko lan-mei, leader of the team and secretary of the party branch of the yuhsi production brigade of chiyang commune, pointed out that working women in new china are provided with a wide range of job opportunities. "men make revolution, and so do we women to contribute more to the state and the people."

ko lan-mei's husband joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1963. in the same year, she formed

a women's mountain reclamation team with several of her workmates, and the initiative was supported by the brigade party branch. the team now has 42 members. over the past thirteen years, it has reclaimed more than 73 hectares of wasteland and planted there crops and trees including wheat, kaoling, fir, pine, tung oil tree, citrus and tea, and has set up a workshop to process farm and side-line produce.

thanks to the pioneering efforts of these women, several thousand former barren hills in the province have been turned into thick woods, and a diversified economy has replaced monoculture in many places.

this correspondent visited the hsiehkeng production brigade in yuchi county. the leader of the women's mountain reclamation team of the brigade is lo chun-ti, who was elected an alternate member of the central committee of the chinese communist party at the ninth and tenth national party congresses. led by her, more than 80 women of the team transformed five barren hills and afforested 670 hectares in the past 13 years. they have provided the state with more than 10,000 cubic metres of timber and a large quantity of forestry products.

party committees at all levels gave every support to the women's teams in such socialist undertakings. many communes and production brigades provided them with funds, seed and farm tools, and sent experienced peasants to give them guidance. outstanding workers of the women's teams have been promoted as members of leading organs at provincial, prefectural, county, commune and production brigade and team levels.

in the old society chinese working women suffered all sorts of oppression and led a miserable life. thirtyeight-year-old yu teh, leader of a women's mountain reclamation team in yungchun county, recalled the bitter past of her family with tears in her eyes. she said, "in old china my father died of illness because he could not afford medical treatment. of the seven children in my family, two elder sisters, a younger brother and i were sold to landlords. as to the three others, one was flogged to death, another died of starvation and the third one fled from our native place and has never been heard from. the working people, especially working women, were at the bottom of society in those days. it is chairman mao and the communist party that have led us in struggle and lifted us from the abyss of misery. china's constitution stipulates that women enjoy equal rights with men in all respects, and we working women have truly become our own masters."

yu teh is now vice-chairman of the women's federation in chinchiang prefecture, member of the yungchun county party committee, deputy secretary of the commune party

committee and of the brigade party branch. the 40-member women's team led by her has covered 67 hectares of hilly land with fir and grown tea, sugar-cane and medicinal herbs on a few dozen hectares.

women's mountain reclamation teams in fukien province have set up evening schools for studies in politics, military affairs and general knowledge, formed militia units and established workshops. they study marxism-leninism and criticize revisionism, and nearly all of them have put up wall newspapers for marxist-leninist study and revolutionary mass criticism. some have created and performed a variety of theatrical programmes. they usually have military drills in the early morning, work on the hills during the day and study in the evening.

now in her fifties, lo chun-ti was a miserable, illiterate child who fled from famine and went begging with her family in old china. she and other members of her team have acquired literacy and general knowledge and persevered in the study of chairman mao's works for 13 years. she has also studied the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and some other marxist-leninist classics. apart from giving talks at provincial and county meetings, she has written press articles criticizing the doctrines of confucius and mencius and the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao.

TIBET

Former Slave on Emancipation of Working Women in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 5, 1975)

"the abolition of reactionary feudal serfdom has opened up a broad avenue for the emancipation of the working women in tibet. today, they are fighting to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, build socialism and win complete emancipation for women."

this was stated by pasang, a woman slave for nine years in old tibet, in a recent interview with hsinhua.

pasang is now secretary of the communist party committee, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee and chairman of the women's federation of the tibet autonomous region. she was elected member of the tenth central committee of the communist party.

of china and deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

under chairman mao's wise leadership, pasang said, tibet has covered a course of several centuries in a single leap from serfdom to socialism. the women of tibet have thus turned from slaves into masters of the country.

she described the tremendous suffering endured by the serfs and slaves, women in particular, under the dark rule of serfdom in old tibet, "a living hell on earth," as she put it. the million serfs and slaves were subjected to brutal oppression like "talking animals" by the three categories of manorial lords (consisting of members of the reactionary tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobility) with dalai as the ringleader. being on the lowest rung of the social ladder, the working women suffered exceptionally heavy oppression. the manorial lords cursed them as "inauspicious things," saying that "nine out of every ten women are ghosts." women were blamed even for such adverse weathers as hailstorms and frosts. if a manorial lord's barley wine turned sour, women slaves passing by his cellar were blamed.

in those days women serfs were allowed to give births only in the fields or by the side of cattle sheds or stables, and they were forced to work in the fields immediately after childbirth. if a woman serf had two or more daughters at a birth, the serfowner would have the babies all burnt to death and the mother exiled to the wilderness.

"under such a barbarous and cruel system," pasang said, "how could we possibly win our emancipation by peaceful means? that is why serfs and slaves, men and women, rose in great numbers to fight against the oppression and exploitation by the three categories of manorial lords." instancing her own experiences, she went on to explain the truth that women's emancipation is inseparable from the liberation of their class as a whole.

pasang's family had been enslaved by manorial lords for generations. she herself was made a slave by a serfowner when her mother and younger brother had just died of illness and starvation. nine-year-old pasang was compelled to wait on the serfowner's wife and daughters, doing back-breaking labour but given little food and clothing. the old wife made pasang kneel behind her and massage her back by light pounding while she did her daily round of sutra chanting before going to bed. if the poor girl had the bad luck of falling into a drowse, the vicious woman would prick her forehead with a huge needle. unable to bear such inhuman treatment

any longer, pasang finally fled to a unit of the chinese people's liberation army in 1956.

"at that time," pasang recalled, "i was thinking only of my own freedom rather than the emancipation of all the slaves as a class. i focused my hatred on the serfowners who used me ill but i failed to see that the three categories of manorial lords were the source of oppression for the entire class of slaves." in 1957, she was sent by the party to study in the tibet institute (now renamed tibet institute for nationalities). the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on classes and class struggle opened her eyes and inspired her to struggle for the emancipation of her class brothers and sisters. she became a member of the chinese communist party in 1959 and pitched into the struggle to put down the armed rebellion by the clique of reactionary upper strata in tibet. later she took an active part in the democratic reform there.

the democratic reform and the abolition of serfdom have brought earth-shaking changes in tibet. under the leadership of the communist party, the million emancipated serfs and slaves have plunged themselves into the socialist revolution and construction with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm. the tibetan women likewise have undergone a tremendous elevation in their political, economic, cultural and social status. more than 10,000 women cadres and 6,000 women party members of tibetan and other minority nationalities in tibet are now contributing their efforts on various fronts in industry, communications, finance, commerce, literature and art, education and science. reviewing these achievements, pasang stressed: "the overthrown manorial lords and their agents are not reconciled to their defeat. class struggle still exists and so does the struggle for women's liberation." she cited many examples to show how tibetan women conducted heroic struggles against class enemies.

thrinpadron, now in her sixties, who had served as a slave for dozens of years in old tibet, is now vice-chairman of the laiyi commune revolutionary committee in lang county. she took an active part in the democratic reform in 1959. the class enemies made several attempts on her life but failed. finally they had her husband murdered. in face of the enemies' savage retaliation and intimidation, thrinpadron said with high resolve: "this is a life-and-death class struggle between the emancipated serfs and slaves on the one hand and the serfowners on the other. the more frenziedly the enemies hit back, the more resolutely we'll fight them to the bitter end." she fought in the forefront in the democratic reform and has always been in the van in the socialist revolution and construction.

at the time when the emancipated serfs set out on the road of cooperation, the class enemies tried to forestall it by sowing dissension among various nationalities. they spread the rumour that "the notion of running cooperatives is a whim of the han people, and we tibetans have nothing to do with it." to this shamless slander, the former slave tsering ram (now vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee) gave this clearcut reply: "the road of cooperation indicated by our liberator chairman mao is a broad road leading to complete liberation for the million former serfs and slaves. we'll stick to it, come what may exclamation" she led twelve slave families in setting up an agricultural producers cooperative, which later developed into a people's commune. people's communes now cover more than 90 per cent of the townships in tibet. while promoting local farm production and livestock breeding, the people's communes have opened up a broader road for the emancipation of working women in tibet.

dwelling on the great significance of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius as regards women's emancipation, pasang said, "though the establishment of the socialist system in our country has uprooted the class source of the oppression and exploitation of the working women, class struggle still exists throughout the entire historical period of socialism. the doctrines of confucius and mencius peddled by lin piao and company which sang the praises of the serf-owning aristocrats, vilified the working peoples and held women in utter contempt and the concepts of "will of heaven" and "divine rights" preached by dalai, the chieftain of the gang of traitors, were the ideological weapons used by the reactionary classes to restore capitalism and the old order. this is why we must fight against the class enemies, against all traditional concepts, conventions and habits left over from the days of the rule of feudal serfowners."

at present, the masses of women in tibet are joining their efforts with other emancipated serfs in demolishing the reactionary concepts of "will of heaven" and "divine rights", and deepening their criticism of the fallacy that "men are superior to women". further emancipated in their minds and freed from the spiritual fetters imposed by the feudal ethical code, the tibetan women have accomplished many tasks which they never dared to imagine and perform in the past. in the course of this, they have won support and help from the party committees at various levels and from their male comrades.

"historical experience has taught me the profound lesson," pasang said in conclusion, "that, to gain complete emancipation, the former women

serfs and slaves should conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and carry the socialist revolution through to the end exclamation"

Commune Cadres in Tibet Study Chairman Mao's Instruction on Question of Theory

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 5, 1975)

the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory has touched off keen discussions among cadres and members of people's communes in tibet. classes were started at which they have been studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the light of current conditions.

rizhim jamtzan, secretary of the party branch of the sangmu people's commune in tuilungteching county, made these remarks: "as those who have experienced a long night cherish the warmth of the sun, we emancipated serfs are eager to arm ourselves with revolutionary theory. directing us to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, chairman mao shows us where to continue our advance."

"for a time after the people's commune was set up," he said, "i thought that with the change in the system of ownership we could perhaps pay exclusive attention to developing production. i failed to see that class struggle remains sharp throughout the historical period of socialism. having studied chairman mao's important instruction, i realize that a triumphant advance along the road of socialism is possible only when the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and continuously digs up the soil that breeds revisionism."

cadres of the commune shared the view that, while an excellent situation prevails in both revolution and production in tibet, it has not been long since the socialist transformation of agriculture was carried out in the region. the overthrown class enemies are still dreaming of a come-back, remnants of small-scale production remain, and there are some people who retain the habits of small holders. so we must adhere to the party's basic line, constantly fight against the class enemies, against capitalist tendencies and

against the force of habit left over from the old society, unite the masses and see to it that the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat are fulfilled right through to the grass roots.

dzomdrub, woman member of the commune party branch committee, said: "after liberation we serfs in tibet toppled the reactionary rule of serfdom and embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. but we must see that there are still traces of the old society in the economic and ideological fields. that is why the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the exploiting classes in all spheres of the superstructure."

three years ago, zhomdrub decided to learn to plough. yet according to the "theory of heavenly mandate" and the concept of religious authority long preached by the feudal serfowners, "women are predestined to be punished for their past sins. when they walk the plough, it will break." zhomdrub brushed aside all such old concepts and overcame the force of habit. after much practice, she learned how to plough the fields. "my own experience proves the importance of such struggles," she said.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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COMMENTS ON OIL PRICE ADJUSTMENT

Oil Price Adjustment: Indisputable Right of Third World Oil-Producing Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

the problem of oil prices is one of the focal points of the third world oil-producing countries' struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. in the struggle, these countries have wrested back from international oil monopolies the right to determine oil prices, thus putting an end to the imperialists' unscrupulous plunder of low-price oil in africa, asia and latin america. the imperialists and hegemonists viciously attack the oil-producers' just action of safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests. they exerted all kinds of pressures in an attempt to force down oil prices again and restore the situation in which they could exploit and plunder the oil-producing countries at will.

the imperialists charged that the adjusted prices are "too high" and "unreasonable". what is "unreasonable"? the third world countries have sternly pointed out that the fundamental question lies in the fact that the old prices had been forced down too low, and this is truly unreasonable. for long years, the international oil monopolies ruthlessly exploited the oil-producers by forcing down post prices. former iraqi oil and mining minister sa'adoun hamadi revealed that the repeated forcing down of post prices by international oil monopolies brought a loss of 58,000 million u.s. dollars to the gulf oil-producers in 1950-70. even government officials and businessmen in capitalist countries admitted that cheap oil is a mainstay in the major capitalist countries' post-war economic rehabilitation and development. therefore, the third world oil-producers have rightly pointed out that to raise oil prices is to change "the unreasonable state of affairs of the past."

the imperialists deliberately turn things upside down, alleging that "the rise of oil prices leads to inflation" and that "these actions ... created an immediate economic crisis, both in this country (the united states) and around the world." they thus attempted to put the blame for the inflation and economic crisis of the capitalist world upon the raising of oil prices by the third world countries. this is absolutely preposterous. it is common sense that inflation and

economic crisis in the capitalist world are products of the capitalist system. after the second world war and before 1973, several economic crises had occurred in the capitalist world, but the question of oil price increases did not exist at that time. therefore, whether oil prices are raised or not, economic crises in the capitalist world will erupt periodically according to its inherent law. moreover, long before the adjustment of oil prices, inflation occurred in a number of major capitalist countries. this was the result of the policy of inflation pursued by these countries to avoid "economic retrogression" and to stimulate the economy. all these facts have exploded the imperialist lies. as pointed out by many oil-producing countries, it is the inflation and soaring prices of the capitalist countries that forced the oil-producers to raise oil prices, and not the other way round.

these basic facts are not unknown to the profit-crazed monopoly capitalists. they have their own ulterior motives in distorting the facts deliberately. in fact, in the course of the oil-producers' struggle, they took the opportunity to inflate oil prices and reaped staggering profits. according to statistics, the profits of 30 major u.s. and european oil companies in 1973 were 70.9 per cent more than the previous year. their profits rose further last year. for example, exxon, the biggest u.s. monopoly oil company, amassed a profit of 3,140 million dollars, an increase of 28.5 per cent over 1973, at a time when its oil sales decreased by 11 per cent. big oil merchants of soviet state monopoly capitalism also fished in troubled waters and reaped super-profits.

it should be noted that heavy taxes imposed by the western consumer countries account for a great part of the marketing prices of oil, some as high as 70 per cent, and others not less than 25 per cent. the income of these western consumers from oil tax far exceeds the income of the governments of the oil producers.

thus, it can be seen that the true reason of the superpowers' outcries against oil price increases is that the third world oil-producing countries have dared to rise in rebellion to the detriment of the imperialists' political and economic hegemonism.

what is especially absurd is the soviet revisionist and u.s. imperialist clamour that "exorbitant prices can only threaten the breakdown of world order and safety" and "make the international situation tense". however, these attacks could only hit the two superpowers themselves at the end. the third world people are clearly aware that the threat to the sovereignty and security of many countries in the world and the cause of international tension lie in the rivalry for

world hegemony between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, in their frantic arms race and war preparations, in their stockpiling of nuclear weapons and missiles, and in the unbridled activity of their aircraft and warships. the third world oil-producing countries have merely adjusted the extremely unfair oil prices and seized back some of their legitimate rights, and yet the two superpowers have bared their hegemonist features, resorting to open intimidation and even threat of force. obviously, it is the two superpowers that should be held responsible for the creation of "a tense situation". as to what they called "order", it means in essence the maintenance of the old international economic order by which they monopolize and control raw materials and natural resources, and which would enable their relentless plunder and exploitation of the third world to continue. however, the third world countries have pronounced by their own struggle that such an "order" must be broken.

the daily awakening and thriving third world oil-producing countries are undaunted in face of imperialist and hegemonist threats. on the contrary, they are determined to safeguard their own rights and link their struggle with the third world's struggle on the question of raw materials and development. the organization of petroleum exporting countries has decided to hold a summit conference early this month to work out a common strategy.

to adjust the unfair oil prices is the indisputable right of the third world oil-producers. the third world countries will follow the road blazed by the oil struggle and carry through to the end the struggle to safeguard their rights over their raw materials and natural resources.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Special Adviser Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here today with ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present at the meeting were chi teng-kuei, vice-premier; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Communist Party (M-L) Greets China's Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

political secretary pedro leon arboleda of the colombian communist party (marxist-leninist) has written to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the chinese communist party, warmly greeting china's victorious fourth national people's congress.

the letter says: "on the occasion of the victorious convention of the first session of the fourth national people's congress which adopted china's new socialist constitution and other documents of historic significance for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, i extend to you, and through you to the communist party, the government and the people of china, the warmest and most fervent revolutionary greetings and the most resolute support from the colombian communist party (marxist-leninist)."

the new socialist constitution of china and other documents adopted by the fourth national people's congress constitute a land-mark in the new victory of the marxist-leninist line inherited, defended and developed by comrade mao tsetung in the most populous country of the world, it adds. these documents signify the utter defeat of the revisionist lines

of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and put forward a series of militant tasks for further consolidating china's proletarian dictatorship and for making china a developed, up-to-date and great socialist country.

"we acclaim as our own these achievements which presage new and greater victories for marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought", and "constitute a tremendous source of inspiration for the people, the proletariat and the marxist-leninists of colombia, latin america and the whole world". the achievements strike a vivid contrast with the formidable crisis of capitalism, and with the continuing heavy blows sustained by the two super-powers at the hands of the people of the whole world.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Visits in Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 4, 1975)

henri lopes, prime minister of the people's republic of the congo, madame lopes and the government delegation he is leading made a special trip this afternoon to shaoshan in hunan province, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee and the local people.

the distinguished guests were accompanied on the trip by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

prime minister and madame lopes and their party paid a call at chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and posed for a souvenir photograph before chairman mao's birthplace along with chinese friends accompanying them on the visit.

at the end of the visit, prime minister henri lopes said: the chinese people, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party he founded, have been freed from feudal and foreign domination. this is a history full of heroism and sacrifices.

on the way to shaoshan, prime minister and madame lopes and other distinguished guests also inspected the shaoshan irrigation project.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the distinguished congolese guests. in their toasts, the first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee chang ping-hua and prime minister lopes expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and the congolese people and the relations of cooperation between the two countries would develop constantly.

when the congolese delegation arrived in changsha, capital of hunan province, this morning by special plane from shanghai, the distinguished guests were warmly greeted at the airport by chang ping-hua, first vice-chairman, and shang tzu-chin and hu yung, vice-chairmen, of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, leading members of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee as well as a welcoming crowd of 2,000 people.

when leaving shanghai, the distinguished congolese guests were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yang hsin-ya, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a.

Congolese Prime Minister in Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Mar. 5, 1975)

prime minister henri lopes of the people's republic of the congo, madame lopes and the government delegation he is leading arrived here from changsha by special plane in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng this morning for a tour of this picturesque south china city.

kweilin today was spruced up for the occasion, with colourful bunting and streamers of welcome flying over the city. touching down at the airport, prime minister and madame lopes and his party were greeted with warm handshakes by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee, and other local leaders. two thousand well-wishers, clad in their holiday best, waved bouquets, shouted slogans or sang and danced to give a rousing welcome to the honoured guests from the congo.

prime minister and madame lopes and his party then drove off in the company of liu chung-kuei and chung feng to the "reed flute" cave, one of the well-known scenic resorts here. they had a stroll in the cave and admired the wondrous sight presented by stalagmites, stalactites and other fancy stones in the shape of pillars, flowers and curtains. the guests also ascended a beautiful peak to the north of kweilin for a panoramic view of the city rimmed by mountains and rivers. later, in the afternoon, the congolese guests made a boating excursion on the lichiang river and enjoyed the landscape along the cruise.

liu chung-kuei and chung feng gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the prime minister and madame lopes and the other distinguished congolese guests. in their toasts, liu chung-kuei and prime minister lopes warmly praised the friendship between the people of china and the congo.

when the congolese guests left changsha this morning, they were seen off at the airport by chang ping-hua, first vice-chairman, shang tzu-chin and hu yung, vice-chairmen, of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the provincial military command of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the changsha city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Hong Kong for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hong Kong, Mar. 4, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by chao cheng-hung left here by train today for kwangchow.

it was seen off at the station by leading members of hong kong branch of hsinhua news agency, leading members of the hong kong table tennis general association, noted personages of various circles of hong kong and macao and table tennis players here.

the delegation arrived here in two groups on february 26 and 27 after participating in the 33rd world table tennis championships and winding up its friendly visits to india and malaysia.

during its stay here, the chinese table tennis players gave two exhibition matches on february 28 and march 1 to an enthusiastic audience of 5,000 compatriots of hong kong and macao.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese-Hungarian Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments Signed in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, Mar. 4, 1975)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the hungarian people's republic was signed here yesterday.

the agreement was signed by chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and tordai jeno, leader of the hungarian government trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their governments.

the ceremony was attended by chu an-kang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

a dinner was given for the chinese delegation by tordai jeno yesterday evening.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1975)

h.a. anvari, vice-minister of information and tourism of iran, and mrs. anvari who were here for a visit left peking by plane for home this evening.

the iranian guests met ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, yesterday and were honoured at a dinner given by him. present on the occasion were minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking djavad rajabzadeh and his wife.

vice-minister and mrs. anvari arrived in peking on march 2. during their stay here, they visited a people's commune and various scenic spots. they were treated to a dinner by yang kung-su, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Meeting Calls for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 3, 1975)

120 noted japanese figures met here today calling for early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

they were from political parties, mass organizations, academic, cultural, art, sports and business circles.

many speakers stressed at the meeting that it is a pressing matter to conclude at an early date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which is of great importance to guaranteeing a lasting good neighbourhood and friendly relations between the two countries as well as peace and tranquillity in asia. they expressed their firm determination to widely mobilize the japanese people in various circles and make efforts for early conclusion of the treaty.

the meeting endorsed a letter to prime minister takeo miki, demanding that the japanese government "surmount obstacles at home and abroad and conclude earlier the japan-china peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the japan-china joint statement."

the meeting was sponsored by 14 persons including aiichiro fujiyama, kenzo nakajima, daisaku ikeda, kiyoshi inoue, seiji kaya, haruko sugimura, wataru tajitsu, masaji tabata, zenmaro toki, shinichiro tomonaga, kazumasa nakagawa, shyoichi noma, yoshitoku maeda, and yoshihide musashikawa.

Japanese Delegation Leaves for Southern Part of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

the japanese kyushu economic and trade delegation led by akira yasui, director of the japan external trade organization, wound up its friendly visit in peking and left here to tour southern part of china yesterday evening before their departure for home.

during their stay in peking, they visited a factory, a school and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. all the members of the delegation were met by chairman wang yao-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation arrived here on february 26 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Ambassador to China Condemns Piratic Act of Pak Jung Hi Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents at the embassy here today, and condemned the south korean puppet clique for its recent piratic act of shelling north korean fishing boats.

he said: under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the pak jung hi puppet clique on february 26 deliberately shelled at the twelve fishing boats of north korea engaged in fishing in the high seas extending from the west sea, west of the ongjin peninsula, and its naval craft sank one of the boats by making a dash at it. he said that this was a criminal act of the south korean authorities aimed at provoking antagonism and aggravating tension between south and north korea and was an unpardonable provocation against the entire korean people who are yearning for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

the ambassador warned u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique that they should immediately stop their hostile provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Lao Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the lao civil aviation delegation with khounta, inspector-general of the ministry of communications and public works of the lao provisional national union government, as its leader, and tiao si souphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were prince tiao panya souvanna phouma, secretary of the delegation and director general of the royal air lao, phagna pheng norind, secretary-general of the lao provisional national union government invited by the lao civil aviation administration to attend the inauguration of vientiane-kwangchow air service; and khamtan ratanavong, counsellor of the embassy of the kingdom of laos.

also present were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the administration, liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry and liu yuan-hsiung, deputy director of the international department of the administration.

Lao Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1975)

the lao civil aviation delegation with khounta, inspector-general of the ministry of communications and public works of the lao provisional national union government, as its leader, and tiao si souphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, as its deputy leader, left here by plane today for home via kwangchow.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the

c.a.a.c., and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, liang feng, kung hsiao, chang chi and liu yuan-hsiung.

also present was khamtan ratanavong, counsellor of the embassy of the kingdom of laos here.

while in peking, the delegation visited the capital iron and steel company and toured the great wall, one of the ming tombs, the summer palace and other places of historical interest. it gave a farewell banquet yesterday.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves for Vientiane

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 5, 1975)

a 15-member chinese friendship delegation left here for laos by plane this evening to attend the formal inauguration celebrations of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and to pay a visit to laos by invitation. leader of the delegation is liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and the deputy leader is wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, liang hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and li yu-ting, deputy director of the kwangchow civil aviation administration.

CHINA AND NIGER

First Chinese Ambassador to Niger Leaves for Niamey

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

hsieh ke-hsi, first chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of niger, left here for niamey for his post by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNDO Meeting Leaves Peking for Lima

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

a delegation of the people's republic of china with chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader, and chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru (already in lima), and pu ming, a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, as deputy leaders left here for lima by air this morning to attend the second meeting of the united nations industrial development organization (undo). the delegation will pay a friendly visit to peru on invitation after the meeting.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned an chih-yuan, cheng fei, sai tzu-shuang, chao yin-hua, chen teh-ho and hsu liang-tu.

juan alayza r., charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Engineers' Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1975)

the "german engineers' association" delegation from the federal republic of germany led by mr. siegfried braunecker, council member of the association, left here by plane today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the delegation arrived here on february 24 for a visit and professional discussions at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

vice-president of the chinese scientific and technical association wu yu-hsun met with the guests and had a friendly conversation with them. vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan gave a banquet in their honour.

END

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 18, 1975 No. 5813

****
* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

A Sharp Weapon for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- Study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

Hsi Ch'ing (希青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1975)

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." A view of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" is of tremendous realistic significance toward further deepening our understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more consciously implementing the Party's basic line and various policies and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Firmly Grasp the Party's Basic Line and Fully Understand the Necessity and Importance of Consolidating and Strengthening the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and it is therefore necessary to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is a basic principle in Marxism-Leninism.

As early as a century ago, Marx had clearly pointed out that since socialist society "is born out of capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." Therefore, "the state in this period can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."

In the struggle against the Second International revisionism and the practice of leading the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin further pointed out that the period of transition from capitalism to communism "is inevitably a period in which class struggle is ruthless as never before and the form of class struggle is unprecedentedly acute." "The essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand" that the dictatorship of the proletariat "is necessary not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism."

Through the use of the Marxist law of the unity of opposites, Chairman Mao has made a scientific analysis of the basic contradictions in the socialist society in our country and pointed out that "after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, there is still a state of conformity as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. The socialist public ownership of the means of production is in conformity with the development of the productive forces, but the socialist relations of production are still not perfect, and there are still the commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution to each according to his work, inequality in the wage system and so on. These bourgeois rights are again in contradiction with the further development of the productive forces. These superstructures such as the state institutions and laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist ideology with Marxism-Leninism as the guide are in conformity with the socialist economic base. "But survivals of bourgeois ideology, certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in our state organs and defects in certain links in our state institutions are in contradiction with the socialist economic base." These contradictions are revealed as the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines ideologically and politically. Chairman Mao points out that concerning bourgeois right "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." In China, "there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started." In the international arena, there is still the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and social-imperialism, and the class enemies at home and abroad are bound to act in coordination with one another from afar. Therefore, we must further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, make use of the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat to restrict, weaken and gradually wipe out the remnants of the old system, solve problems in the relations of production, carry out well the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure

including all spheres of culture, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and shatter the plots of the class enemies at home and abroad for restoring capitalism so as to insure that our socialist country will never change color.

Correctly Distinguish Between and Handle the Two Types of Contradictions of Different Nature and Rely on the Masses To Exercise Dictatorship Over the Enemies

Our country is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The dictatorship of the proletariat has two aspects: one is to exercise dictatorship over the enemies and the other is to implement democratic centralism within the ranks of the people and to unite the broad masses of the people to exercise dictatorship over a handful of class enemies under the leadership of the working class.

The basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to use the method of dictatorship to resolve the contradictions between the enemies and ourselves. Chairman Mao points out, "The first function of this dictatorship is to suppress the reactionary classes and elements and those exploiters in our country who resist the socialist revolution, to suppress those who try to wreck our socialist construction, or in other words, to resolve the internal contradictions between ourselves and the enemy." "The second function of this dictatorship is to protect our country from subversion and possible aggression by external enemies." We must resolutely suppress all seditious and counter-revolutionary activities and punish all traitors and counter-revolutionaries. We must deprive the landlords, rich peasants, reactionary capitalists and other bad elements of political rights for specified periods of time according to law and at the same time provide them with the opportunity to earn a living so that they may be reformed through labor and become new people. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold to guard against the subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism and be prepared at all times to wipe out all enemies that dare to invade us.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk talked nonsense saying that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, "the most important task of the state is to organize life in society." This was entirely a deceitful talk that vainly attempted to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. They made use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to curse Ch'in Shih Huang and attack the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country as "unkind" and "autocratic and dictatorial," and clamored for "granting political emancipation without exception" to all the enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat and practicing "harsh suppression" of the proletariat and the broad masses of the working people. This fully showed that they were the sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thoroughly criticize such fallacies as Confucius' "benevolent government" and "a nation of the whole people" advocated by the Soviet revisionist renegade

clique, and thoroughly criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in vainly attempting to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must constantly strengthen the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, rely on the broad masses to steadfastly, accurately and ruthlessly--with accuracy as the key point--attack a handful of class enemies, and "protect all our people so that they can devote themselves to peaceful labor and build China into a socialist country with a modern industry, agriculture, science and culture."

Our dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship of the broad masses of people who account for over 95 percent of the total population in the country over a handful of class enemies. In order to consolidate and strengthen this dictatorship, we must adopt democratic methods, and in accordance with the policy of "unity, criticism and self-criticism, unity," correctly handle all kinds of contradictions among the people. We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, unite with other working people and the broad masses of intellectuals, and unite all the forces that can be united. Only in this way can we constantly give impetus to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the socialist cause.

It should be emphatically pointed out that in order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is first necessary to consolidate and strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party over the state apparatus. The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical foundation of the guiding thought for our country. Without the Communist Party, there can be no new China, and without the leadership of the Communist Party, it is not possible to correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It Is Necessary To Grasp Class Struggle in the Ideological Sphere and Implement All-Round Dictatorship of the Proletariat Over the Bourgeoisie in the Superstructure Including All Spheres of Culture

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the proper carrying out of the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure evidently stands out even more in importance toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the political rule of the landlord and bourgeois classes has been overthrown and their means of production taken away, their ideology cannot be encoffined and buried in the grave and the bourgeoisie still has fairly great strength in the cultural sphere. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably attempt to use the old ideology, old culture, old habits and customs to corrupt the masses and win the hearts of the people, in an effort to attain their aim of restoration. The bourgeois rightists in 1957 were like this and the bourgeois representative figures such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who have sneaked into the Party are also like this.

Chairman Mao all along attaches great importance to the class struggle in the superstructure including all cultural spheres. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led the criticism and struggle against the reactionary films, "The Life of Wu Hsün," and "Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court," against the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, against idealism in the study of the "Dream of the Red Chamber" and Hu Shih's reactionary thought. In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," he has also most opportunely pointed out, "After the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one." He also emphatically declares, "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country." He admonishes us that we must "pay attention to the criticism of revisionism." It is precisely through compliance with Chairman Mao's great teachings that we have waged one struggle after another in the superstructure including all cultural spheres and won one great victory after the other.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is underway at the present, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has gone even deeper into people's hearts and socialist new things have constantly emerged, thus strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all cultural spheres. However, we must see that in the socialist society today, be it the economic sector or the ideological and cultural sector, there are still traces left over from the old society. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road are not put at rest because of the victories we have won. In these sectors, the struggle is still very complicated and formidable. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory, uphold "the need of the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all cultural spheres," and continue to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way. We must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, build a great contingent of Marxist theorists in the struggle and fight for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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The Attitude Toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is the Touchstone for Distinguishing Between Genuine and Sham Marxism

- some insights obtained from the study of the "Letter from Marx to J. Weydemeyer"

by

Nan Che-ping (南哲兵)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important instruction concerning the question of theory. Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." A study of the letter written by Marx to J. Weydemeyer on March 5, 1852 is of great help to us in clarifying this question, more consciously implementing the Party's basic line and various policies, further carrying out well the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and carrying through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the failure of the revolution from 1848 to 1851 in Europe, the bourgeoisie worked in collusion with the feudal forces to suppress the workers' movement everywhere and frantically persecuted the leaders of the working class. For a time the reactionaries were blatant and arrogant. Some petty-bourgeois schools also became the accomplices of the reactionaries in various countries in suppressing the workers' movement and attacking Marxism. Karl Heintzen, a petty-bourgeois democrat of Germany was one of the representatives. In the newspaper which he edited, this fellow frantically attacked Marx and Engels and wildly opposed the Marxist doctrines concerning class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The slanders and attacks launched by this bourgeois lackey against Marx and Engels were rebuffed by J. Weydemeyer, comrade-in-arms of Marx and Engels and outstanding activist of the German workers' movement and the American workers' movement. Starting from the situation of that time, Marx and Engels warmly supported the struggle waged by Weydemeyer against Heintzen. In order to make better use of the basic experience of the revolution in 1848, or the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to organize, unite and educate the proletariat, Marx set forth the famous assertion in the letter to Weydemeyer on March 5, 1852:

".....And now as to myself, no credit is due to me for discovering the existence of classes in modern society, nor yet the struggle between them. Long before me bourgeois historians had described the historical development of this struggle of the classes, and bourgeois economists the economic anatomy of the classes. What I did that was new was to prove:

1) that the existence of class is only bound up with particular historical phases in the development of production; 2) that the class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship itself only constitutes the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society....."

Lenin deemed that these ideas of Marx' had shown the basic distinction between the doctrines of Marx and the doctrines of the bourgeois thinkers and the essence of the Marxist doctrine of the state.

People often say that the main point in Marx's doctrine is class struggle but this is not correct. Since the great French revolution in 1789, the history of many countries in Europe has very clearly shown that class struggle is the true inside story of historical incidents. Some bourgeois historians have put forth the viewpoint of class struggle admitting that class struggle is the key to understanding the whole history of France. Some bourgeois economists have also made economic analysis of all the classes. However, as dictated by their historical and class limitations, they do not understand the objective laws of class struggle. Taking the standpoint of the bourgeoisie, they oppose the use of revolutionary violence by the proletariat and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their doctrine of class struggle is entirely for demonstrating the rationality of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Making use of the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Marx had scientifically studied the history of development of human society, and discovered that class was not an everlasting category and that the existence of classes was only tied to a certain historical stage of the development of production. Linked up with the form of production in the slavery system were the slave class and the slave-owner class; linked up with the form of production in the feudal system were the peasant class and the landlord class, and linked up with the form of production of capitalism were the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In socialist society, there is still the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is the last exploiting class in the history of mankind. The proletariat shoulders the great historical mission of wiping out the bourgeoisie and realizing communist society through the socialist stage. Communism will eradicate the root causes of the emergence of classes, the differences between all classes and in the end all classes. Classes will in the end head for their doom, following the development of the form of material production in the society of mankind.

Class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat and this is linked up with the historical mission of the proletariat. The development of capitalism has not only created a huge productive force but also prepared grave-diggers for itself. Production with giant machines has brought up, trained and organized the ranks of the proletariat. Due to the development of basic contradictions in capitalist society, the proletariat are bound to rise in struggle against the bourgeoisie. Under the leadership of the Marxist political party

and through violent revolution, they are bound to overthrow the bourgeois rule and set up the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defeat of the capitalist system by the socialist system constitute the irresistible historical laws. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of a single class and the political rule of the proletariat which is not shared by anyone. It represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest manifestation of the historical role of the revolution of the proletariat. The Marxist doctrine of class struggle and the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute a unified whole, and as was pointed out by Lenin, "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists." "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." The aim of the revisionist theory in severing the ties between the Marxist doctrine of class struggle and the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat and denying that class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat is to make a vain attempt to castrate the soul of Marxism and defend the reactionary capitalist system on the decline.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the transition to the abolition of all classes and the beginning of classless society. The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat does not portend the termination of class struggle but is the continuation of class struggle under a new form and the class struggle waged by the proletariat which has won victories and seized political power through the use of state power. The period of socialism is the period of struggle between declining capitalism and growing communism. The overthrown landlord, comprador and bourgeois classes are definitely not recongiled to their own defeat and they dream at all times of restoring their lost paradise. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is even more protracted and complicated. Imperialism and social-imperialism in the international sphere also vainly attempt to topple and disintegrate the political power of the proletariat. In short, in the period of socialism, there is at all times the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. Only through upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat at all times in the entire period of socialism and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we thoroughly defeat the bourgeoisie, finally wipe out all classes and usher in classless society or communist society.

The doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. The attitude toward the dictatorship of the proletariat is the touchstone for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. All revisionists betray Marxism on this basic question. Kautsky attacked the Marxist theories concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and talked nonsense saying that the dictatorship of the proletariat

was nothing more than "a term" which Marx "happened to call to mind." In order to overthrow the Soviet regime set up by Lenin, Trotsky maliciously cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat as "a system of bureaucratic strangulation and administrative terror." Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk vigorously advocated the reactionary fallacy of "country of the whole people." They cried that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary" in the socialist period, and vigorously carried out criminal activities for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism in the first socialist country in the world. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk vigorously publicized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyrannical rule," "dictatorial" and the "meat mincer" in a vain attempt to attain the criminal aim in toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The experience of the historical and actual struggles shows that the struggle between Marxism and revisionism has all along been focused on the basic question of whether to uphold or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, in order to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to oppose revisionism.

The struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing revisionism is a protracted combat task. We must follow Chairman Mao's instruction that "it is necessary to read more Marxist-Leninist books," assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, deeply understand Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and bring into full play the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and as Lenin said, "Create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or to emerge again," carry the socialist revolution through to the end, and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units.

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The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is a Magic Weapon Which We Must at No Time Part With

by

Ch'üan Chung (权 忠)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1975)

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, based on the practice of struggle by our Party over 28 years, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Summed up to one point, our experience is the people's democratic dictatorship based on the alliance of workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party)." This dictatorship, "to the people who have won victories, is like food and clothing which they cannot part with for a single moment. It is an excellent thing. It is a magic weapon for self-protection and an heirloom. Until the day when imperialism abroad and the classes at home have been thoroughly and wholly wiped out, this magic weapon cannot be discarded and left unused." For more than 20 years, in conformity with Chairman Mao's directives, the people of our country have precisely made use of this magic weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to suppress the reactionary classes at home, thwart the subversion and aggression carried out by imperialism and social imperialism against our our country and shatter the plots of the ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party for restoring capitalism. It is precisely through the use of this magic weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat that we have basically accomplished the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce, carried out in-depth socialist revolution in the superstructure including the ideological and cultural spheres, won a series of important victories--especially the victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and built our country into an initially prosperous socialist country. The practice of struggle for more than 20 years has enabled us to deeply realize that the dictatorship of the proletariat is really a magic weapon which we cannot part with for a single moment.

Marx pointed out, "Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." Why is it necessary to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the entire transition period? This is because the overthrown exploiting classes are not reconciled to their own destruction and they invariably try to translate their hope for restoration into action in a vain attempt to recapture their lost "paradise." Meanwhile, they also pin their hope for restoration on the subversive activities and aggression from the external enemies of the country, who invariably also take the reactionary exploiting classes already overthrown by the revolutionary people and their agents within the proletarian political party as their tools for carrying out subversive activities and aggression. Therefore, the proletariat must make use of the state apparatus in their hands to suppress the resistance of the

antagonistic classes at home and guard against subversion and aggression from external enemies. Meanwhile, in order to consolidate its own rule, the proletariat must also make use of state power to transform the whole society and wipe out the soil which the bourgeoisie relies upon for its survival and re-production. This task is a hundred times more difficult than the seizure of political power and the deprivation of the capitalists of their rights.

Not long after the proletariat seized political power in Russia, Lenin pointed out, "The bourgeoisie has been defeated in our country but it has still not been uprooted and eradicated, and has not even been thoroughly destroyed. Therefore, a new and higher form of struggle against the bourgeoisie has been placed on the agenda and the extremely simple task of continuing to strip the capitalists of their rights is transformed into an even more complicated and much more difficult task, which is to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again."

What are the conditions for the bourgeoisie to exist and to emerge again? As far as the conditions at home are concerned, they mainly consist of the survival of the ideology of the exploiting classes, the survival of the remnants of the small producers, the existence of capitalist tendencies among a section of the peasants and the existence of bourgeois rights after the proletariat has seized political power. Even in the socialist enterprises under state ownership, there is also a question of which line to implement and which road to take. If the leadership were not kept in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of workers, the socialist enterprises would degenerate and become capitalist enterprises with the signboard of "socialism." Very obviously, all these are important tasks which must be settled for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration after the proletariat has seized political power. If these tasks are not settled, the proletariat cannot eventually triumph over the bourgeoisie.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has upheld and developed the Marxist and Leninist doctrines concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted a basic line for our Party in the entire historical period of socialism. The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the guiding light for making a success of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important directive on the question of theory. He points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

Chairman Mao points out, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and

exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao also points out that as regards bourgeois right, "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Lenin pointed out that at the first stage of communism, it "cannot as yet be fully ripe economically and entirely free from traditions or traces of capitalism." At the socialist stage, it is unavoidable that there are still bourgeois rights. We should most soberly realize that because there is still class struggle and there are traces of the old society and bourgeois rights, new bourgeois elements may emerge not only among the small producers, but also among a section of the workers, a section of the Party members and a section of the personnel of state organs. Should people like Lin Piao come to power, it would be quite easy for them to practice capitalism. After the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade cliques came to power, they precisely made use of these traditions and traces left behind by the old society to put profits in command, practice material incentives and foster a privileged stratum, thus leading to the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. This is a most profound historical lesson. As for bourgeois right, should we restrict it under the dictatorship of the proletariat and shatter the concept of the bourgeois right or should we expand it? This is a major question bearing on the taking of which road, the implementation of which line, and the practice of Marxism or revisionism. We must take the Party's basic line as the key link, insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out socialist education, carry forward the communist spirit and restrict the bourgeois right.

In order to eradicate the conditions that enable the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, "it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." After the establishment of the socialist system, the traces left behind by the old society will not perish themselves. Regardless of whether these things are found in the political sector, the economic sector, or the ideological and cultural sector, they all form the hotbed for producing revisionism and the foundation for restoring capitalism. As Lenin said, "When the old society perishes, its corpse cannot be encoffined and buried in the grave. It rots and stinks among us and corrupts us." After its overthrow politically, the bourgeoisie inevitably uses its superiority in the ideological and cultural spheres and the traditional concepts in the minds of the masses as important means for carrying out a test of strength with the proletariat. The lesson of the restoration of capitalism by the Khrushchev and Brezhnev in the Soviet Union shows that if the proletariat cannot firmly occupy this important battlefield of the superstructure including the ideological sphere and does not exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in this battlefield, the Party will degenerate, and the country will change its color. Chairman Mao has taught us many times, "In the realm of politics and ideology, a very long time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism." "It is necessary to grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere."

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao are political and ideological struggles in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Through these struggles, we have wiped out on a large scale the ideology of the exploiting classes, and a great number of socialist new things have emerged. This represents a tremendous victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat. But we should bear in mind that in the political and ideological sphere, the thorough defeat of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat "is not possible within several decades and it will take a hundred years up to several hundred years to succeed." "We should not think that peace will reign after one, two, and even three or four great cultural revolutions." We must continue to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and persevere in the criticism of revisionism, the criticism of the bourgeoisie, the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the criticism of all the decadent ideology on the decline. We must build an immense contingent of Marxist theorists in the struggle, and gradually occupy all battlefields with the new ideology and new culture of the proletariat. In this great struggle, the proletariat must, in the course of transforming the objective world, constantly transform its own subjective world.

The question of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Lenin had emphatically pointed out, "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constites the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeoisie. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested."

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China 25 years ago, under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao, we have carried out socialist transformation in the ownership of the means of production and carried out one revolution after the other on the political and ideological fronts. In particular through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been consolidated as never before. However, we can never slacken our efforts in the least. We must, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings diligently study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, further understand and implement the Party's basic line and policies, constantly carry out struggles to combat and guard against revisionism and carry the continued revolution under the leadership of the proletariat through to the end.

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WOMEN

Women of China Today

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1975)

"a wife is just like a horse. you can order her about or beat her as you please." this old chinese saying characterized women's status in society and in the family in pre-liberation days. before 1949, chinese working women, like working men, were weighed down by three systems of authority -- political, clannish and religious. in addition, they were also dominated by men, or the authority of the husband, and so found themselves at the bottom of society.

women in china today enjoy equal rights with men politically, economically and socially and in the family, as is guaranteed in the constitution, which stipulates explicitly that the state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child.

the first session of the fourth national people's congress held in mid-january this year was attended by more than 600 women deputies from all fields, who accounted for over 22 per cent of the total number of deputies. forty-two of the 144 deputies elected to the congress standing committee were women. one woman was appointed vice-premier of the state council and three were elected vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee. more women took office as ministers or vice-ministers.

women also hold leading posts in local party and government organizations, factories and rural people's communes. in peking, 37.9 per cent of the entire force of cadres are women. in the 13 counties on the outskirts of the capital, 520 women serve as secretaries, deputy secretaries or standing committee members of party committees or chairmen or vice-chairmen of revolutionary committees at county and commune levels.

the rise of large numbers of women cadres is an eloquent proof of the emancipation of chinese women.

the elevation of women's political and social status is due, in the final analysis, to their economic independence. the rapid industrial advances and the birth of the rural people's communes in china have provided women with full opportunities of employment. practically all jobs, with the exception of those detrimental to their health, are open to them without discrimination. women are working in many fields

accessible to men only in old china. there are women lathe turners, bench workers, oil extractors, ship captains, airliner pilots, soldiers, researchers and surgeons. in 1952 women office and factory workers in the whole country numbered only 990,000, and now there are over 700,000 in peking alone, excluding those working in the great numbers of workshops run by neighbourhood committees. most of the able-bodied women in the countryside, in certain cases as many as 95 per cent, are engaged in agricultural production. they have played an important part in winning china's consecutive good harvests in the past 13 years.

countless women display initiative, wisdom and talent as well as a staunch revolutionary will to break down conventional ideas. a "march eighth" team of 15 young women, aged between 17 and 21, works on power lines in peking. casting off the old belief that women are unfit for work on transmission lines high above the ground, the girls volunteered to do the job and have done it remarkably well. in tibet, women meteorologists brave windstorms and blizzards the same as men to study weather changes, and those at a weather station 4,800 metres above sea level often climb up 12-metre-high poles to check instruments.

in the rural areas, women commune members work alongside men to level hillsides and turn them into farm plots, build water conservancy projects and improve soil in an effort to raise agricultural production. many canals, reservoirs, bridges and forests bear the name of "march eighth" because they are the work of women. women commune members also conduct experiments in improving seed and achieving high yields, and many have become nationally known as outstanding farmers or agro-technicians.

women make up half of china's population. their participation in all fields of work has not only added much speed to socialist construction. it has helped to narrow down gradually the differences between men and women in culture, skill, knowledge and other capabilities and in social status, originating in political, economic and social causes in the old society, and contributed to the achievement of equality between men and women. more important, by taking part in socialist revolution and construction, women have broadened their vision, freed themselves from conservative ideas, narrow-mindedness and inferiority complex, and built up confidence in their own strength. they have come to the belief that, given proper opportunities, they can assuredly put into practice chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have pushed the chinese women's emancipation movement onto a new stage. women of all nationalities have paid particular attention to criticizing the fallacies about male supremacy trumpeted by confucius and lin piao as well as other conventional ideas that have shackled women for several thousand years. this has brought profound changes to women's mental look, as can be seen from the example of housewives living on the ya-erh lane in peking.

under the leadership of the party branch of the residents' committee there, nearly all the middle-aged housewives and a number of older ones have stepped out of their homes to attend a political evening school and run a small workshop, a store, a service station doing laundry and tailoring work and three after-school educational centres for primary school children. they said: "we are helping the factory and office workers living on our lane to handle their household duties and educate their children. aided by a well-organized rear service, they can concentrate on their work."

liu yu-huan, chairman of the residents' committee, said: "my life has greatly improved since liberation, and i love socialism. before attending the evening school, i thought that as a housewife i was contributing my share to the revolution, though indirectly, by taking care of the house and looking after the children. through political study, i realized that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and every one of us must help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. otherwise a capitalist restoration would be possible at any time. so i decided to walk out of doors to serve socialism. in doing so i had to get over some difficulties. but personal difficulties are nothing, and the interests of the country should always come first."

in the past year, the number of the political evening schools run by the neighbourhood committees in peking for housewives, retired workers and others increased from over a hundred to 460. studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticizing lin piao and confucius, the attendees have heightened their political and theoretical level. they often discuss state affairs and analyse important points in political study with their husbands and children. another change has taken place in family relations as men have now assumed a different attitude toward household chores as a result of the criticism of male supremacy. they gladly share the burden instead of leaving it all to their wives.

the party and government pay great attention to women's welfare and health. women factory and office workers are entitled to a paid maternity leave of 56 days generally and 70 days for cases of twins or difficult birth. women receive special care during pregnancy and the periods of menstruation. in factories, government offices and many rural production teams, there are nurseries for babies and kindergartens for children up to seven. many districts are serviced by maternity and child care networks.

Young Woman Pathbreaker

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

a 1971 junior middle school graduate, 23-year-old tu pao-jung, is now repairing shoes instead of selling them, confident that any work in socialist china serves the people and the revolution.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has helped many people throughout the country break with the centuries-old ideas of confucius and mencius which hold the labouring people in contempt.

tu pao-jung noticed when she began working that most of the cobblers in the repair shop were older men. she went along with the old idea that this was hard, dirty, poor paying, mindless labour.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers in the plant took the attitude toward repairing shoes as an instance of the struggle against exploiting class ideology. the plant party committee organized the masses to discuss the question and called on the young workers to do shoe-repair.

a communist youth league member, tu pao-jung talked things over with several other young people in the plant. they took up, one by one, such received ideas as "he who excels in learning can be an official", "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed", and "of the myriads of things, learning ranks the highest" and criticized them from the standpoint of the labouring people. the young people agreed that "all revolutionary work serve the people. revolutionary tasks may vary, and division of labour may differ, but none can be graded high or low, noble or mean." they put up a big character poster with these explanations in support of tu pao-jung's request to be assigned to the repair shop.

once in the shop, tu pao-jung learned new, working lessons. her school-girl hands were soft and it was painful to master the cobbler's hammer and sewing awl. experienced workers taught her how to do everything, patient and encouraging, reminding her of the importance of whole-hearted service to the people.

she saw that after they had fixed the shoes of blind people, the cobblers would escort them across the street. this lesson in considerateness for working people stuck with the young woman. when the shop decided to set up shoe-repairing stalls on street corners, some old workers told how in the old days when they were working on their own they waited for customers for a pittance, combing the lanes in all weather for jobs to do, and wealthy people looked down on them as "stinky cobblers." now, as cooperative workers, they would spend time doing street repairs for the workers, peasants and soldiers, their class brothers, who would appreciate this. tu pao-jung volunteered for this assignment.

in august 1974, she was admitted into the party. newspapers have praised her actions to "link shoe-repairing with service to the people and her job with the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie in the superstructure." people commend her as a pathbreaker in "making a radical rupture with old ideas."

All-Women Well-Drilling Team in North China Village

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 6, 1975)

"the exploiting classes regard it their happiness that their women apply cosmetics and are fond of good food and averse to work. we think this is misery. for peasant women like us, the greatest happiness comes from the awareness that we are doing farmwork in the interest of the revolution and our hard work contributes to socialist construction."

these are the words of 21-year-old hsing chuan-o, leader of an all-women well-drilling team in an arid north china village. since it was organized a year ago, the team has drilled eleven wells, bringing irrigation to another 66 hectares of the production brigade's farmland.

in the tantsun village, shansi province, women were not allowed to look at wells being drilled before

liberation. the landlords spread the feudal and superstitious non-sense that if a woman looked at a well being drilled, the underground "dragon king" would be offended and the well would not strike water.

after liberation, women in the village were free to look at well-drilling. but to participate in well drilling was still regarded as beyond the capabilities of women.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the peasant women repudiated the reactionary confucianist fallacy that "men are superior to women." this aroused the village women's revolutionary enthusiasm.

hsing chuan-o, secretary of the communist youth league branch, and several other girls proposed at a criticism meeting to organize a women's well-drilling team. supported by the brigade party branch, the proposal drew more than 50 volunteers. however, some villagers still had doubts and said: "well drilling needs physical strength and skills. can the girls manage?"

the brigade party branch organized the peasants to study chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." the girls made up their mind to master the necessary skills and contribute to building a socialist new village.

the "march 8 women's well-drilling team" was formally inaugurated on march 8, 1974, at a meeting in celebration of the women's day. defying early spring cold, the team started work the next day.

the first well was going deeper and deeper and reached a sand stratum when the well walls gave way and caved in. the few dissidents made carping comments that "the girls really do not know what they are doing. well drilling is a men's job."

the girls were undeterred and the brigade party branch secretary went to the site to encourage them. elderly peasant women who recalled how they were looked down upon before liberation, offered the girls hot tea and encouraged them to try again. the girls declared: "we know what we are doing. we will do it well with chairman mao's revolutionary line backing us."

technicians from the county water conservancy bureau also volunteered to help. the girls overcame difficulties and struck water at a depth of 44 metres.

the worksite was a scene of jubilation. hearty congratulations and warm handshakes encouraged the girls to win new victories. the same afternoon, the girls started sinking the second well.

they were working on their eighth well when busy autumn harvest began. they sent twelve girls to help with the harvest while the rest continued drilling well. defying fatique and hardship and constantly improving methods of work, the team worked in two shifts instead of three and fulfilled the tasks with flying colours. the success dispelled all misgivings in tne mind of the few dissidents.

encouraged by the "march 8" team, more than 1,000 girls in the hsinhsien prefecture, which includes the tantsun brigade, have volunteered to join well drilling teams. they are doing their part enthusiastically in building socialist new villages in the prefecture.

Educated Young Girl Is Leading Cadre in Northwest China Countryside

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 6, 1975)

an educated young girl born in 1949 when new china was founded has made fast progress in a mountainous village in northwest china by taking part in class struggle and collective productive labour. she is now an alternate member of the shensi provincial party committee and deputy secretary of the shenmu county party committee.

when chia kai-yi graduated from middle school in the north china city of tientsin, she responded to chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside". she went to settle in a remote production brigade of shenmu county, northern shensi province. the brigade party branch secretary introduced her to the poor and lower-middle peasants who warmly welcomed her. they acquainted her with the situation in class struggle and the changes taken place in the area since liberation.

taking her hand, a seventy-year-old granny said: "how happy are you women today exclamation you go to school, read books and newspapers. and you are building a socialist new village with us." the old woman then recalled her sufferings before liberation. the county was hit by a serious drought one year when her husband and daughter died of hunger. she had to sell another daughter to a family as child-bride. liberation ended all the sufferings and enabled the family to start a happy new life. "there's a

world of difference between old china and new china," she said.

chia kai-yi was touched. she pledged to the party branch to work hard to be a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and strike root in the countryside.

transporting coal across mountains was a difficult job for the villagers. chia kai-yi offered to go on such trips. she said: "i need hardship to steel my will and remould my ideology." together with the peasants, she drove donkeys loaded with coal to and fro along the 25-kilometre mountain trails. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised her.

after years of tempering, she became a "mountain village girl" able to carry loads with shoulder-pole, plough the fields and do other farm work and having profound proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. she joined the communist party of china in 1970 and was elected deputy secretary of the lankanpao commune party committee in 1972.

to help raise the socialist consciousness of the commune cadres, she made efforts to organize theoretical study among them and proposed that members of the commune party committee take the lead in the study. no matter how busy she was, she always squeezed time to study. in the dead hours of the night, she was often seen reading marxist-leninist classics, including chairman mao's works. she used marxist-leninist concepts to criticize lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius and took down notes running to tens of thousands of words. she often coached others, telling them how she benefited by study. led and helped by her, the commune cadres studied well and improved their work.

although at a leading post, chia kai-yi still persisted in taking part in collective productive labour and maintaining close links with the masses. she became deputy secretary of the shenmu county party committee last year. as soon as she assumed office, she went to a production team and worked with the team members carrying manure and building terraced fields. she read newspapers to them during work-breaks, taught them revolutionary songs and told them the county's long-range development plan. moved by her proletarian feelings for them, the poor and lower-middle peasants remarked: "her heart beats in unison with ours. we have faith in revolutionary successors like her."

chia kai-yi was in charge of youth and women work on the county party committee. she showed great

concern for the educated young people settling in the countryside. she often told them her own experience and encouraged them to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, she proposed that the county party committee should strengthen political and ideological education among the young people. she became head of the young people's spare-time political and ideological school in the county. the school has over 80 correspondence centres and invites workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres to be teachers.

chia kai-yi is progressing, nurtured by mao tsetung thought and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the county's party committee secretary said: "she has brought revolutionary vigour into the county's leading body. clear-cut in her stand, she dares to think and break a new path. in her we see a promising young generation."

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Peasants on Shanghai's Outskirts Active in Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 6, 1975)

a large contingent of peasant scientific experimenters on shanghai's outskirts has done much in breeding fine crop strains, combatting natural difficulties, studying and applying modern agricultural science and techniques and speeding up farm mechanization. they form the backbone of a network of agricultural scientific stations run at the county, commune, brigade and team levels.

each of the ten counties on the outskirts has its own stations to breed seed strains and popularize advanced techniques, and for plant protection and animal husbandry and veterinary science. some counties have established agricultural scientific institutes. experimental stations now operate in every people's commune and state farm while smaller groups are active in most of the production brigades and teams. besides, the counties have generally set up farm machinery research institutes with farm implement improvement groups branching out in various communes and farms.

research workers of professional scientific institutes and college teachers and students often go to the countryside and make experiments alongside the peasants.

scientific experiments are conducted in close connection with the needs of local farm production. to facilitate the growing of three crops a year, they concentrate on crop sequence, seed selection, the nursing of sturdy seedlings and field management. results of experiments are spread once they are proved. step by step, the experimenters have resolved problems arising from more intensive farming such as timeliness, labour power and need for more fertilizer. they have achieved high yield from each of the three crops in the year.

the agricultural scientific organizations have actively tried out and adopted new farming techniques. more than 300 workshops have been set up to test and produce plant hormones, pesticides and bacterial fertilizers. in 1973 alone, 20 new techniques including biological control, bacterial fertilizers and plant hormones, were applied to 167,000 hectares of cropland on an experimental basis.

new progress has been reported in developing compound bacterial fertilizers, using laser to cause mutations in seed strains, breeding new varieties and improving the artificial cultivation of medicinal fungi.

mass scientific experiments promote agricultural production. grain yield on shanghai's outskirts averaged 10.87 tons per hectare last year and that of ginned cotton, 0.86 tons.

SPORTS

Chinese PLA to Hold Third Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army will be held in peking in may of 1975, it was announced here today.

the sports meet will be of great significance for further disseminating and implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on sports embodied in his teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", fostering mass sports activities and raising the standards of sports in the army, improving the physique of the commanders and fighters, strengthening army building and enhancing preparedness against war. it will review the army's achievements in sports since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and prepare army sportsmen for the third national games scheduled for the coming september.

featuring 18 events, the sports meet is expected to draw a total of 20 sports delegations as well as representatives of various army units outstanding in developing mass sports activities. during the course of the sports meet, these observers will exchange experience, watch the matches and comment on the competitors' ideological conditions and sportsmanship as shown in the contests.

the leading group and office in charge of the preparatory work of the third p.l.a. sports meet have been formed in peking. preparations are now in full swing under the guidance and assistance of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Argentine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met with guillermo estevez boero, general secretary of the people's socialist party of argentina, and his wife and gave a dinner in their honour.

the argentine guests are here on a visit to china at the invitation of the association. before their arrival today they toured kwangchow, shanghai, yangchou and nanking.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Track and Field Team Concludes Visit to Burma

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Mar. 3, 1975)

the chinese track and field team led by ho chih-chuan left here for home today after a one-week friendly visit to burma.

on march 1, u gwan shein, director general of the burmese sports and physical education department, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team. burmese deputy health minister u khin nyein attended the dinner.

in a friendly atmosphere, the chinese track and field team and the burmese athletic team competed on february 27 and 28. chinese athletes won six out of the twelve events during the second competition. burmese athlete thant zin broke the national record in men's long jump by 7.49 metres.

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang gave a reception on february 27 for the visit of the chinese team.

during their stay here, the chinese athletes had a trip on the rangoon river and visited the city of ancient history -- pegu.

CHINA AND CONGO

Distinguished Congolese Guests in Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Haikou, Mar. 6, 1975)

prime minister henri lopes of the people's republic of the congo, madame lopes and the government delegation he is leading visited tunchang county of kwangtung province today. they are accompanied by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, lo tien, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and li tzu-yuan, chairman of the hainan prefectural revolutionary committee of kwangtung.

located in the hilly area in the eastern part of hainan island, the county is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace setter in agriculture. beginning 1971, the cadres and commune members of the county, following the example of the tachai brigade, have undertaken water conservancy projects. their average grain yield surpassed six tons per hectare for four years running.

the people of tunchang county today greeted the congolese guests from afar with great joy and thanked them for bringing the profound friendship of the congolese people.

chairman of the county revolutionary committee li ching-wen showed prime minister and madame lopes and the other honoured guests round the construction site of the leikungtan hydraulic engineering project which consists of a reservoir, a power station, terraced fields and contour irrigation canals.

after inspecting the terraced fields and irrigation system, prime minister lopes and his party came to the site of the projected reservoir where 6,000 young men and women commune members and people's liberation army men were working with redoubled effort.

li ching-wen told the guests that construction of the dam started last september. when completed in may this year, he added, it is expected to provide

enough water to drive turbines with a total power-generating capacity of 800 kilowatts and irrigate 2,400 hectares of farmland including 400 hectares of terraced fields.

at the end of the briefing, prime minister lopes took over a shoulder pole with two basketfuls of earth from a young peasant and carried it up to the dam. thereupon other congolese guests also joined the ranks of the earth movers. this drew warm applause from the chinese builders around who extended their gratitude to the distinguished visitors for their contribution to the project. before leaving the construction site, prime minister lopes said: "our visit here has provided us with a clear idea of the spirit of self-reliance."

today the congolese guests also visited the fengmu people's commune in tunchang county and the lungmen commune of tingan county.

upon their arrival in haikou from kweilin by special plane this morning, the congolese guests were accorded a warm welcome by lo tien and li tzu-yuan, as well as a crowd of local well-wishers.

in the evening, the congolese guests were honoured at a banquet given by the hainan prefectural revolutionary committee.

when prime minister lopes and the other distinguished guests left kweilin, they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman liu chung-kuei of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee and chairman chung feng of the kweilin city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Leaves Prague for Home

(NCNA-English Prague, Mar. 5, 1975)

chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen left for home today at the termination of his term of office.

earlier ambassador tsung ke-wen called on czechoslovak government's deputy premier rudolf rohlicek and other czechoslovak leaders.

tsung ke-wen held a farewell reception on the evening of march 3.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Presents Film To Former Danish Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 5, 1975)

on behalf of the chinese government, chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang presented to former danish prime minister poul hartling at the chinese embassy in copenhagen yesterday a colour documentary film "prime minister and mrs. poul hartling visit china", according to a copenhagen report.

present on the occasion were jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the danish prime minister's office, and part of the members of hartling's party during his visit to china. together with them, mr. and mrs. hartling saw the film. afterwards, ambassador yueh liang gave a banquet in honour of mr. and mrs. hartling and other danish friends.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sees Special Performance of Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 6, 1975)

guinean president sekou toure saw at the palace of the people here yesterday a special performance of the visiting wuhan acrobatic troupe of china.

attending the performance were guinean prime minister lansana beavogui, ministers, other high-ranking officials and leading members of various administrative regions who had come to take part in the annual conference of the national council of revolution.

the visiting commissioner of state for justice fidelis cabral almada and commissioner of state for communications and transport otto schacht of the republic of guinea-bissau were also present.

at the end of the performance, president toure, accompanied by chinese ambassador chien chi-chen and troupe leader shen chien, mounted the stage to shake hands warmly with the artists and congratulated them on the successful performance. the president posed for a photograph with them.

prior to the special performance, president toure received troupe leader shen chien and deputy leader tang yun-wu.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation returned here today after its participation in the 33rd world table tennis championships and friendly visits in two groups to india and malaysia. it was led by chao cheng-hung with hsu yin-sheng, cheng min-chih and chen pin as deputy leaders.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and tien wen-hui, li ching-chuan, an chih-yuan, chang han-chih, ni chih-chin and wei ming, leading members of the departments concerned, as well as coaches and sportsmen.

also present were diplomats of the indian and malaysian embassies here.

leader of the women's team of the delegation was chang chun-han with chang hsieh-lin and li ho-nan as coaches. players were: hu yu-lan, chang li, huang hsi-ping, cheng huai-ying, ko hsin-ai, chu hsiang-yun, yen kuei-li and lin mei-chun.

leader of the men's team was ho tsu-pin with li fu-jung and chuang chia-fu as coaches. players were: hsi en-ting, li chen-shih, hsu shao-fa, liang ko-liang, li peng, li ching-kuang, lu yuan-sheng, tiao wen-yuan, li teh-yang and li cho-min.

during the world championships and the friendly visits, members of the delegation met with many old friends, made new acquaintances and enhanced the friendship and unity between the chinese people and players and the people and players of other countries. they were glad to see a remarkable progress in the table tennis technique, and the steady increase of newcomers, of various countries and particularly, of the third world countries and took the chance to learn from their friends in the table tennis circles.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Ministers Meet with Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Kingston, Mar. 4, 1975)

jamaican minister of marketing and commerce vivian blake met with the chinese government delegation led by sung ping, and gave a luncheon in its honour here today.

the chinese delegation also had separate meetings today with minister of state in the ministry of youth and community development douglas manley and the ministry's parliamentary secretary paul miller, and with the permanent secretary of the ministry of industry, tourism and foreign trade donald brice.

minister of agriculture keble munn met with the chinese delegation on february 27.

the jamaican officials had friendly conversations with the chinese guests.

li chao, member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to jamaica, was present at the meetings.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Calligraphers

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the visiting japanese calligraphers delegation in peking this afternoon. the delegation is headed by santo murakami and its adviser is houn kagawa.

present on the occasion was chang yu, leading member of a department concerned.

the delegation arrived here on march 3.

Japanese Delegation Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the friendship delegation from the japanese national railway engine drivers' union with ichiro tomita as its leader and hikozaemon takemori as its secretary-general.

chang hsiang-shan gave a luncheon for the japanese guests after the meeting.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 28. they paid visits and had discussions during their stay in peking. they left here today to tour other parts of china.

Peking Banquet for Japanese Socialist Party Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese socialist party activists delegation now visiting china at the invitation of the association.

the delegation which arrived in peking on march 4 is headed by yuji soga and its deputy head is kaneo kase.

present at the banquet were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking women's federation. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

_____ tadashi yaoita, socialist member of the house of representatives and president of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, and other japanese friends were honoured at a dinner here this evening given by hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese agronomical society.

attending the dinner were leading members of chinese departments concerned and tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

the japanese guests arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the chinese agronomical society.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Vientiane

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 6, 1975)

_____ the chinese friendship delegation arrived here by a royal air lao plane yesterday evening.

the delegation is headed by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee with his deputy wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china. it will attend the inauguration celebrations of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and pay a visit.

the lao civil aviation delegation returned here by the same plane after attending inauguration celebrations and a friendly visit in china.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were phak savan, director-general of the ministry of communications and public works of the provisional national union government of laos; khamtanh kanhalikham, director of the meteorological administration; and officials of the lao civil aviation administration.

kuo ying, chinese ambassador here was also present.

Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit Meet Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 6, 1975)

phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and foreign minister of the provisional national union government of laos, this afternoon met the chinese friendship delegation headed by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, with wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, as the deputy head of the delegation.

the meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador kuo ying was also present.

this morning, the delegation called on bounkhong pradichith, mayor of vientiane, and ngon sananikone, director of the royal air lao.

CHINA AND POLAND

Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Wu Kuei-hsien Meet General Secretary of Polish Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1975)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland.

comrades wang hung-wen and wu kuei-hsien gave a banquet in honour of comrade mijal after the meeting.

present on the occasions were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of its international liaison department, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Meets Chinese Newsmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1975)

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, made a press statement at the embassy today on the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the democratic government of romania, an event of historic significance.

in an interview with chinese journalists, ambassador nicolae gavrilescu said: under the leadership of the communist party of romania, the romanian people overthrew the reactionary bourgeois government on march 6, 1945 and set up a democratic government headed by petru groza which lasted till the romanian people's republic was proclaimed in december, 1947.

assessing the democratic government, the ambassador said that it was the first democratic government in romanian history which was won by the democratic revolutionary forces in romania through a long period of heroic struggle and bloodshed. he continued: the democratic government was an important instrument of the labouring masses led by the romanian communist party in realizing social and economic transformation and creating conditions for a socialist society. its founding ushered in a new stage in the romanian people's revolution.

ambassador nicolae gavrilescu also briefed the newsmen on how the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, are preparing for elections of the deputies to the grand national assembly and to the people's councils at various levels, and how they are contributing their efforts to the all-round progress and prosperity of their socialist motherland.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Mar. 4, 1975)

the chinese medical delegation headed by tung ping-kun left here for home today after a friendly visit to switzerland.

the delegation arrived in zurich on february 17 at the invitation of the swiss federal service of public health. during its stay in switzerland, the delegation visited hospitals, medical research institutes, laboratories, medical schools and medical instrument and pharmaceutical factories in the cantons of berne, zurich, basel and geneva, and had broad contacts with swiss medical circles. it also visited the seat of the world health organization here.

ultrich frey, director of the swiss federal service of public health, received the delegation on february 18 and gave a banquet in its honour on february 24.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, gave a reception on february 28 on the occasion of the visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzania Extends Sympathy to People in China's Earthquake-Striken Area

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 5, 1975)

peter siyovelwa, minister of state, tanzanian president's office, received chang chun-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tanzania, to convey the heartfelt sympathy of tanzanian president julius k. nyerere, the tanzanian government and people to the people in the earthquake-striken area of china's liaoning province.

minister siyovelwa said that immediately on learning the news about the earthquake in china during his inspection tour in his country, president nyerere gave instructions to make known to the chinese people in his and his people's deep sympathy and concern.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kampala, Mar. 5, 1975)

president
idi amin of uganda received and had a friendly conversation here yesterday with chinese ambassador to uganda ke pu-hai.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 19, 1975 No. 5814

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Party Committee of An Independent Regiment of the Air Force Formulates Measures for Effectively Grasping Well Study and Strives To Clarify the Question of Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1975)

According to an NCNA report, as the members of the Party committee of a certain independent regiment of the PLA Air Force, seriously grasped well study themselves, they led the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study seriously Chairman Mao's important instructions on the question of theory, thus enabling the whole regiment to quickly whip up a wave of enthusiasm for mass study.

After the editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao transmitted Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the "squad members" of the Party committee of the regiment promptly went separately deep into the basic level to study together with cadres and fighters Chairman Mao's instruction and the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Together, they criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of Lin Piao in attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, and strived to clarify theoretically the question of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. To enable the cadres and fighters learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the "squad members" of the Party committee of the regiment went deep into the armed force units, and through investigation and study, they have formulated the following measures:

(1) To carry out ideological mobilization, to constantly heighten the understanding of the cadres and fighters on great importance of Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, and to strengthen their consciousness in study.

(2) To hold study classes for the cadres and to grasp well study by members of Party committees and Party branches at all levels. They successively held two study classes for the cadres, and the Party committee members used their own insights in studies to guide and assist others. In the course of study, some comrades still had not a deep enough understanding of the question of harmony and contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base. Party committee member Kao Yüan first led everybody to study Chairman Mao's brilliant writing "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and after that, he used his insights from studies to guide and assist others, thus making everybody further deepen his understanding of the importance of Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory.

(3) To guide the cadres and fighters to combine together the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction with the making of revolutionary mass criticism. For example, in the course of understanding the importance and necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he led everybody to study the expositions by teachers of revolution on the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize the nonsense of Lin Piao that maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(4) To carry out well investigations and studies. They successively sent out seven investigation groups, investigated and studied the conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in society, and conducted studies in coordination with the data analyzed and investigated, thus enabling everybody to deepen his understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

The adoption of these measures by the Party committees of the regiment has rapidly led to the emergence of a wave of enthusiasm for studying Chairman Mao's important instruction in the whole regiment. The commanders and fighters are resolved to study seriously and make use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to improve further army unit building, thus enabling our army to fight better for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Compose Revolutionary Poems and Songs, Be Masters of Socialist New Culture!

- summary of the important points of some composers of poems and songs at a discussion meeting in Hsiaochinchuang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1975)

The Battlefield Must Be Occupied and the Leadership Strengthened

Wang Tu (Party branch deputy secretary and militia company commander):

The mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs in our Hsiaochinchuang were vigorously developed in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Hsiaochinchuang was a unit well-known for its "long-standing, big and difficult problems" in the whole hsien. Although there were many reasons, the propagation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and bad plays, bad books and bad "chuyi" (ballad singing, story-telling and cross talk) which publicized revisionist and bourgeois ideas for corrupting the masses ideologically was an important one. After the great proletarian cultural revolution started, the class enemies still adopted a thousand and one ways to contend with us for the literary and art battlefront. Since the enemies attack us with poems and songs, why can't we launch counter-attacks against them with poems and songs? If the proletariat wants to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it absolutely cannot disregard the ideological and cultural battlefield! It must carry out socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure and use Marxism to occupy all spheres in the superstructure, including the literary and art battlefront which we must consciously occupy.

In order to strengthen the leadership of the Party over mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs, besides assigning a Party branch committee member to grasp this task, the Party branch also required everybody in the branch committee to take the lead. The Party branch also constantly studied the state affairs in the creation of poems and songs, and took the creation of poems and songs as part of the activities of the political evening school. At the beginning, in light of the fear for difficulties among some of the people, we organized the masses to ruthlessly criticize the theory of innate genius advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius and embrace the concept that history is made by the working people. Through study and criticism, the poor and lower-middle peasants declared, "We must not only be the creators of material wealth, but also be the creators of spiritual wealth and masters of socialist new culture!

Like other kinds of work, the development of mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs calls for a backbone force. At the time of selecting and training the backbone force, we take in account not merely

whether their cultural level is high or low. What is more important is that we must see whether or not they have the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants and whether or not they are able to write with unflagging efforts poems for the proletariat to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefield. Among our backbone elements engaged in the creation of poems and songs in their spare time, there are old poor peasants and veteran Party members such as Wei Wen-chung and Wang Shu-ch'ing who guard the passes politically and ideologically, as well as young comrades who energetically make progress and have revolutionary thoughts and feelings to contribute their strength. These comrades are not only amateur activists in the creation of poems and songs but also leaders in grasping revolution and promoting production. They walk at the head of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and are the first in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and in productive labor.

When mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs first started, the old people and women wrote few poems. Our Party branch adopted the method of using the typical to set in motion the general, thus breaking the impasse. The poor old peasant Wei Wen-chung had rid himself of the label of an illiterate in the political evening school and was very active in study, criticism and airing his views. We encouraged him to compose poems in criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Through making recollections and contrasts, he wrote the poem, "The Socialist Road Is Broad and Long" which greatly startled the others. Many old people and women said, "If Wen-chung can write, why can't we?"

In order to better develop mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs, we have adopted the method of discussing poems, holding poem contests and making appraisal.

Discussion of poems is aimed at making the backbone elements engaged in the creation of poems and songs discuss their insights from the study of the thought of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on literature and art, give demonstrations in person, discuss and explain why and how they wrote poems. Through the discussion of poetry, we have raised the understanding of the commune members toward revolutionary poems and songs and heightened their confidence in composing poems for the revolution.

Poem contests call for constantly holding all types of poem contests in the fields, worksites and political evening schools. This is done for constantly summing up poetic creation as well as for constantly arousing the masses.

Poem appraisal means that an activity in poem appraisal is carried out whenever a poem contest is held. Poem appraisal enables everybody to constantly clarify the orientation for progress and raise his level of understanding, thus giving impetus to the healthy development of amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs.

In the course of organizing the masses to carry out amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs, we paid special attention to guiding the others to bring into full play the collective strength and

gather together mass wisdom. Many people brought their poems to the fields and political evening schools to solicit opinions, and revised them together with the others. It can be said that every poem at Hsiaochinchuang has been created through concentrating the wisdom of the masses.

In the course of grasping the mass amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs, we firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line and constantly launch criticism against the feudal, capitalist and revisionist thoughts on literature and art and wipe out their pernicious influence. The old people were helped to liberate themselves from the shackles of old ideology, and the young comrades with certain education were constantly helped to overcome the petty-bourgeois sentiments and were required to write on the three great revolutionary movements, express the feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants and absolutely not to write on such things as "wind, flowers, snow and the moon." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the amateur activities in the creation of poems and songs at our Hsiaochinchuang are vigorously developing along the correct road.

Full of Class Feelings, Compose Poems for the Revolution

Wei Wen-chung (an old peasant):

I had no education in the past and only after attending the political evening school for three years have I obtained some education. As for writing poems, I had not even dared to think of it in the past. Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have picked up the pen to write revolutionary poems.

The first half of my life was a bitter one. "I had been a slave at the age of ten" and "I suffered from hunger and cold and took beating and scolding." It was only under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party that I shook off the feudal yoke and won liberation together with the people in the whole country. Politically, I have joined the Party and become the chairman of the Federation of Poor Peasants. My life, like the sesamen plant that flowers higher and higher is really getting better and better. However, the traitor Lin Piao called for restoration and regression and wanted us to undergo another round of sufferings. Whenever I think of this, I am so indignant that I gnash my teeth. Therefore I consented when the Party branch asked me to write poems in criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. If we of the proletariat do not occupy this cultural battlefield, it will be occupied by the bourgeoisie. In the past I was illiterate but today since Chairman Mao has made me literate, I must take up my pen to topple and discredit by criticism Lin Piao and Confucius, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defend socialism!

When I thought of this, I had a greater surge of drive. Based on my personal experiences and with the method of recollection and contrast, I wrote the poem "The Socialist Road Is Broad and Long." This was the first poem I had even written in my life. In my first attempt to write a poem, I studied and improved it in the day time and thought of it at night, and I had

to think three or four days for three or four lines. However, the very thought of the sufferings in the old society and the happiness in the new society made me determined to finish it at all costs. I left blank the words I did not know how to write, and at meal time I would ask my children to write the words in the margin, and I would copy them. There were lines which were not very smooth, but when the children offered to write them for me, I declined, because what they thought was not compatible with what I thought. Sometimes, I wrote until eleven or twelve o'clock at night. When my wife opened her eyes and saw that I was still writing, she said, "Why are you still up?" I said, "I have not finished writing!" I went on to write.

Later when I could write poems, I wanted to write a poem to eulogize the Party and Chairman Mao. On one occasion last summer, I was weeding the fields. At that time, the corn had grown up. The growth was good and there were no pests. Seeing that we had such good crops and good fields, I thought that in the old society, all these were occupied by the landlords and that it was only after Chairman Mao and the Party had led us to shake off the feudal yoke that such fields and crops belonged to us. I really had a million words at heart to tell Chairman Mao and the Party. I therefore thought out these few lines, "When I lift my poetic pen at the time of a bumper harvest, there are a thousand songs and tunes in my heart. I have not seen and idyllized to my heart's content the mountains of cotton and the seas of grain." I also thought: Why has this scene of bumper harvest come from? This is the luxuriant fruit of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party. I will forever follow Chairman Mao and the Party and will not change my determination even if the sea dries and the stones rot! It was in this mood that I wrote the last four lines of this poem, "As I pick up my poetic pen at the time of bumper harvest, my heroic feelings and great ambition are hidden at heart. I will not stop on the long march and will never change my determination in following the Party."

Last year, I wrote more than forty poems and it took me at least four days to write one. Chairman Mao has given me education and I must write even though I do not write well. I must use my pen to wage struggle against the class enemies, encourage my comrades and myself to better grasp revolution, promote production and repay Chairman Mao and the Party for their solicitude!

Wang Hsiu-fen (member of the red combat team of women):

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have severely criticized the "treatment of females as inferior to males" and the attacks launched by Lin Piao and Confucius against the working women, thus heightening the morale of us women. Because I did not know how to write poems, I learnt to write! As I fed the pigs in the production brigade, I thought about how to write a poem. I still thought of this when I went home. I think about how I could thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Sometimes my children asked me, "Mother, why are you so quiet?" How could my children know that I was thinking of writing a poem! In this way, I have written the poem "Resolutely Prop Up Half the Sky" and severely criticized the slanders made by Lin Piao and Confucius against us working women.

In Order To Write Revolutionary Poems, We Must Be Revolutionaries

Wang Hsien (Party branch committee member):

Last year I wrote a poem entitled "The Hog Farm Is My Home." Through writing this poem, I have come to understand that in order to eulogize and properly depict the poor and lower-middle peasants, it is first necessary to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants their good ideology and quality.

I wrote the poem "The Hog Farm Is My Home" precisely at a time when the production brigade assigned me to the feeding place to cut grass. Every day I saw the animal feeders wholeheartedly devoting themselves to the feeding place. They were busy from morning till night and from night till morning and were very industrious. Therefore, these several lines jumped up from the bottom of my heart: "Early in the morning they mix the fodder under the star light, and at night they 'prepare carbohydrates' with the moon over their heads. In the hottest period, they are busy with making compost in the rain and in the coldest period, they inspect the pig sties in the snow." "They do not stay long at home in the four seasons throughout the year." At that time, I also recalled the deeds of the animal feeder Wang Hung-t'ien in our production brigade. In winter, the sow was about to give birth to piglets. A few days before the sow gave birth to piglets, he did not even sleep and came out to take a look two or three times a night. On the day the piglets were born, it snowed heavily, and the piglets shivered because of the cold weather. He drove the sows and the piglets to his own house and took off his fur coat to wrap up the piglets. Later all the piglets survived. If I had not gone into the midst of life in the feeding place or deeply understood the inner world of the animal feeders, I would not have discovered their noble quality: "Raising pigs and accumulating manure for the revolution, the hog farm is my home." I wrote this poem to eulogize the animal feeders as well as to express my determination in learning from them.

Wang Hsin-min (deputy leader of No. 1 Team):

Revolutionary poems and songs cannot be written without proletarian feelings. I was born in the old society and I have grown up under the red flag. I did not have a deep understanding of the sufferings of the working people in the old society. In the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, through contrasting their past sufferings with today's happiness, the old poor peasants effectively criticized Lin Piao's crimes in imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and aroused my proletarian righteous indignation and determination to write poems and participate in the struggle. Consequently, I began to reflect on the poem "A Peck in the Criticism Meeting." For several days, with a mind bent on how to write this poem well, I did not have a proper meal in the day time or good sleep at night. In order to write combat poems

about the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, it is necessary to employ the language of the poor and lower-middle peasants imbued with revolutionary feelings. Therefore, I constantly participate in the criticism meetings, constantly wipe out the influence of old ideas and old culture and learn the vivid and vigorous language of the old poor peasants.

The process of writing revolutionary poems and songs is also the process of raising the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the beginning, I could only see our Hsiaochinchuang and think of the fact that in the past, our village of tenant farmers had to give 64 shih of grain to the landlords alone every summer. Therefore, I at first wrote, "In each peck of wheat, there are a thousand pecks of tears, and tears from 64 shih flow like a river." Restricted by real characters and true story, this depiction was not typical enough. With the assistance from the poor and lower-middle peasants, I came to realize that in the old society, all poor peasants in the world were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the landlord class, and each peck was laden with the blood and tears of the poor people. Therefore, I changed "tears from 64 shih flow like a river" into "in the old society, the river of tears rolled along." Revised in this way, the background was much broader.

Wang Hsü (theory instructor):

I am an educated youth who have returned to my native village after graduation from senior middle school. When I first wrote poems upon my return to the village, I was still not free from the tunes of the petty intellectuals, and the empty lines such as "there is a drastic change of the political situation and the frozen earth thaws" constantly appeared. When the poor and lower-middle peasants said that "they do not understand," I was still recalcitrant. After participating in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and in the struggle for production, and after writing poems, holding poem contests and making poem appraisal together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have slowly raised my understanding and my feelings have also gradually undergone transformation. I have come to realize that the poor and lower-middle peasants are also my good teachers in the creation of poems. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have written some revolutionary poems.

In our production brigade, many comrades squeezed out time in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and they constantly fought in the night under the lamp. One night, I went to the house of the old poor peasant Wei Wen-chung to inform him of a meeting. On pushing open the door, I saw that Wei Wen-chung was reading with a pair of convex glasses. I was extremely touched and therefore wanted to write a poem to eulogize the poor and lower-middle peasants, and through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, reflect the new scene of seriously reading in our production brigade. However, how should this be written? I naturally could not stand outside of the scene and had to put myself inside and stand on their side before I could write well. In my poem the "Theorists" ("Masters of Theories"), after repeated consideration, I changed the last two

lines to: "Hei, all the houses sparkle with the light of the lamps, and how many theorists there are under the lamps!" At first I thought that it would seem to be all right for me to use the word "Ah" instead of the word "Hei." However, the poor and lower-middle peasants analyzed this and said, "To use the word 'Ah' is to speak from the stand of a bystander while the use of the word 'hei' is to put yourself inside the scene. There is a sense of pride as well as a conformity with our way of speaking as poor and lower-middle peasants." I agreed with this opinion and selected the word "hei." Later, two comrades engaged in writing in an external unit suggested that I changed the last line into "how many people there are studying Marxism-Leninism under the lamps." I did not adopt this suggestion. This is because we workers, peasants and soldiers intend precisely to be the "theorists" of the proletariat. The use of the word "masters" shows that we poor and lower-middle peasants have become "masters of the house" and are full of pride for having mounted the stage of the superstructure and become masters. This is liked by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Practice has enabled us to realize that in order to make poems serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, we must first be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants so that we can undergo a fundamental transformation in thinking, feeling and language.

Create Collectively, the Masses Are Full of Wisdom

Yü Fang (woman leader of No. 1 Team):

The creation of revolutionary poems in our Hsiaochinchuang is not the work of individual writers but the crystallization of mass wisdom.

Taking me for example, every one of my poems has been written only after much criticism and discussion from the masses and repeated improvement and revision. At home, all members of my family have given me suggestions and helped me revise the poems. In the production brigade, the Party branch secretary, committee members and poor and lower-middle peasants are all my teachers guiding the way and guarding the passes for me in ideology and art. For example, the first draft of my poem "The Golden Mao Tsetung Thought Shines" was written on the 30th day of the 12th moon of the lunar year two years ago. When I returned home, my mother had already set the table for supper. I said, "Let's not eat first, but listen to my poem to see how it is." I read the poem and all the seven members of the family carried out a heated discussion. Even my youngest brother had put forth excellent suggestions. On returning to work in the production brigade, I again recited my poem to the poor and lower-middle peasants. They commented on it and revised it, thus giving me tremendous inspiration. After much discussion and revision, the poem was at last finished in June last year.

At Hsiaochinchuang, some poems were collectively created right from the first draft. Not long ago, our production brigade went elsewhere to dig a canal. The PLA toiled with us and the scene was very touching. I said, "Let's write a poem for the PLA." All consented and after I had made a start, the others carried on. This one gave a line, "The PLA is red

ideologically and unyielding in style of work." Another one said, "It can be mobilized and can win battles." Very soon a poem "In Praise of the People's Army" was written and presented to the PLA.

Collective creation shows the great wisdom of the masses. Through such activities as discussing poems, holding poem contests and making poem appraisal, our entire production brigade has formed a combat collective of amateurs in the creation of poems. This is our characteristic as well as an important reason for the vigorous development of poem creation by amateurs in our production brigade.

Practice Gives Rise to Good Poems and the Busier We Are the More Poems We Compose

Chou Ke-chou (Party branch deputy secretary and woman chairman):

The poems in our production brigade have been created in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and are not fabricated out of the void on the brick beds.

The creation of poems is not only not antagonistic to, but also promotes study, political movements and production. Last year, our production brigade launched the dynamic movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and production was also tense. The commune members worked in the day time and at night they organized movements and attended the political evening school. They were busier than any year in the past. However, it was precisely last year that we started vigorous mass activities in the creation of poems and we wrote more than 2,000 combat poems. In the months of April and May, the first high tide emerged in our amateur activities in the composition of poems. The whole production brigade wrote nearly 300 poems *in toto*. In the busy season of autumn harvest, there was a bumper harvest in production as well as in the creation of poems. Why was this so? This was because the life of heated struggle in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the victory in the struggle for production provided a rich source and great motivating force for the creation of poems.

"The busier we are, the more poems we compose." This sentence is not false in the least. Taking myself for example, I had to handle work in the Party branch and grasp work for women. In addition, I was a theory tutor in the political evening school. I had a lot of work to do every day and had to persevere in participating in collective productive labor. How could I have spare time to consider exclusively the writing of poems? However, the more pressing my work was, the more heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants I came into contact, and the stronger my feelings also become. Therefore, I felt all the more that I had things to say and poetic feelings to express, and that I could do nothing else but to write them down. At that time, I had in my mind an especially large number of things to say. After the completion of my work, I also had finished writing my poems. For example, in January last year, I was dredging mud from the river together with the commune members. At that time, the land was hard frozen and covered with snow. The commune members either pushed carts or carried baskets. They followed one another and sang continuously but they basically

gave no thought to the winter season. At this moment, I contrasted this with the backward situation in Hsiaochinchuang caused by interference and sabotage from the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, and felt that the scene before my eyes was a new world full of the revolutionary and idyllic mood. The more I thought of this, the more excited I became and a poem leaped out of my mouth, "A new heaven and earth and a new era, how heroic the commune members are...."

Only through throwing ourselves into the swift currents of the three great revolutions can we increase our abilities for waging struggle and grasp the pulse of the time. Only through tightly grasping study can we raise our level of understanding and write combat poems. In the past year, my ten or more poems were written when I was busiest at work and most hard pressed in struggle.

Wang T'ing-kuang (militia instructor):

I am a militia instructor, bookkeeper of the production brigade as well as a theory tutor and I am rather busy. However, my poems were precisely composed when I was busy. For example, at the time of criticizing Lin Piao's borgeois military line, I was a tutor in the evening school and was extremely busy. At the same time, it was precisely because I had seriously studied Chairman Mao's military writings and criticized Lin Piao's crimes in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns that I was able to see more clearly the reactionary nature of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. On the foundation of raised understanding, I very quickly wrote the poem "Chairman Mao's Military Line Is Powerful." After I had finished it, I recited it to the militia, thus arousing their combat spirit and giving impetus to the development of activities in military training.

The poems written in the midst of tense work also offer a source of encouragement and motivating force to myself. For example, the last two lines of a poem written by me entitled, "I Will Not Waver Despite the Winds and Waves" read: "I will forever follow the Party to make revolution and will not waver despite the winds and waves." Afterward, both in work and in labor, no matter what problems I encountered, I always evaluated myself with these two lines to see if I could act like this. During wheat harvest, I performed manual work in day time and taught in the evening. In addition, I had to balance the books and make distribution. I got very exhausted and for a time, I was not sure whether I could go on like this for a long time. However, once I recalled that I had expressed to the Party the resolution that "I will not waver despite the winds and waves," I forgot my fatigue and felt that I was full of inexhaustible vigor. I was determined to accomplish the tasks entrusted me by the Party even if I had to lose a few pounds of weight and forever follow the Party to make revolution!

Learn from Model Plays and Strive To Blaze New Trails

Wang Tu:

The vigorous development of the amateur activities in the creation of poems in our production brigade was made under the impetus provided by

the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, and was set in motion by revolutionary model plays. The heroic images in the revolutionary model plays had taken deep root in the hearts of the people at Hsiaochinchuang and the language in the revolutionary model plays was also welcomed by and familiar to the poor and lower-middle peasants at Hsiaochinchuang. Therefore, right at the beginning of the creation of poems at Hsiaochinchuang, attention was paid to learning from the revolutionary model plays. We learned from the experiences of the revolutionary model plays in molding towering heroic images of the proletariat, and diligently adopted the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and learned from the linguistic art in the revolutionary model plays.

My poem "Planters of Seedlings Deep in the Alkali Marshland" is an attempt to learn from the revolutionary model plays. At first, this poem was based on the deeds of two old peasants who planted trees in our village and had not shattered the restrictions of real characters and true stories. Later, I attended a meeting in the commune and realized that in another village there were also two old peasants who had served as Party branch secretaries in the past. Later they ceased to be secretaries because of age, but they still energetically planted trees for the production brigade and helped the new cadres. These deeds were very moving. From these old heroes, I thought of the heroic images of the old peasants throughout the whole country, and through typification, I shattered the restrictions of real characters and true stories and finished the present poem. In this poem, I also attempted to mold the heroic image of the old poor peasants from all sides and strove to bring out their noble ideological realm. Consequently, this poem received favorable comments from the masses of commune members.

Wang Mieh-k'ung (theory tutor):

At our Hsiaochinchuang, many poems written are passed from mouth to mouth right away. They can be recited by adults and children alike. Why is this so?

First of all, we write poems for serving class struggle and the two-line struggle as well as the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. What we write is entirely about our revolution and life of struggle for production. The commune members are filled with vigor on seeing these poems and have a warm feeling after reading them, and they find them easy to remember. Taking for example the poem "What Our Production Brigade Leader Says Does Not Count," all recite it several times when they finish their work in the evening, so as to arouse their vigor and revolutionary spirit.

When the poor and lower-middle peasants write poems, they use the language in their own life of struggle, which is popular, simple and vivid, and this is a reason why people find them fresh and easy to remember when reading them. Naturally popularity and simplicity alone are not enough, and they must be refined as well. Taking for example the poem "The Good

Cadre of Our Production Brigade," it strikes one that it is all written in vernacular Chinese at the first glance. However, after careful reading, one will find that it has been generalized and refined. Every word and line carries weight. It is interesting and the more people read it, the more they like it.

Wang Shu-ch'ing (deputy leader of No. 1 production team):

My poem "Happiness Is Entirely Attributed to Chairman Mao" was originally a draft speech but it has been written into a poem after refinement. This poem talks of the way of us farmers and it employs the language most commonly used by and most familiar to the poor and lower-middle peasants. All the commune members in the village can understand it and they all like to read it.

Since the purpose of the poor and lower-middle peasants in writing poems is to air what they have in mind, they must write in whatever way that is full of vigor. This is because if the poems are rigidly fitted into a meter and a fixed number of words, good phrases cannot be employed, and the poems are rigid and cannot express the feelings and vigor of the poor and lower-middle peasants. For example, when I once wrote a poem in criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, at the beginning, each line was rigidly fitted with seven characters. Consequently, even I myself was not satisfied with it and after writing half of it, I could not carry on. Later, I changed it into a free verse with irregular lines but rhymed on the whole, and I was able to write it more vigorously.

Look Forward in Our Journey And Don't Grind to a Halt in the Revolution

Wang Tso-shan (Party branch secretary):

The activity of creating poems at Hsiaochinchuang is an attempt by the masses of commune members to make revolution in the sphere of the superstructure under the leadership of the Party branch of our production brigade. As soon as this socialist new thing emerged, it was shown concern and support by the leading bodies at all levels and accorded vigorous assistance by various circles. Therefore, we have attained some results in our creation of poems.

However, the use of Marxism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefield is an extremely profound revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. This revolution must undergo a protracted and arduous battle before it can be accomplished. Taking our mass activities in the creation of poems here for example, they have been developed to this stage, and the "Selection of Hsiaochinchuang Poems" has also been published. What is to be done afterward? How can they be further raised and more thoroughly developed? This is a serious combat task placed before our Party branch and the masses of commune members. We are resolved to more diligently study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, properly grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, learn from Tachai and the advanced

experiences of the fraternal units, seriously accomplish the various combat tasks set forth by the Party Central Committee and continue to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way so as to enable the amateur creation of poems by the masses to continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

by our own correspondent(s) and
reporter(s)

* * *

WOMEN

Chinese Women Criticize Confucian-Mencian Concept of Male Supremacy

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

"men are superior to women," a reactionary fallacy which forms part of the doctrines of confucius and mencius, is subjected to withering criticism in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the 2,000-year-old concept and the related customs and habits are being repudiated by people in town and country, particularly by millions upon millions of women, old and young, who are breaking with this traditional idea and further emancipating their minds.

radical changes have taken place in the status of chinese women since the founding of new china in 1949, enabling them to enjoy equal rights with men politically, economically and culturally, in society and in family life. all services and trades are open to women, who are now working in the fields of industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, finance and trade, literature and art, education, medical work and scientific research, and in government and army units. stepping out of the confines of their homes, more and more housewives have joined in political activities and public service and are running neighbourhood factories. tens of thousands have become leading cadres from the central to the grassroots level, and a great number have been commended as advanced workers. "women prop up half of the sky" has become a popular saying in china. all this shows the advance of chinese women along the road of emancipation.

however, more work remains to be done to liquidate the influence of the fallacy, "men are superior to women", a traditional confucian idea spread by the reactionary ruling classes for more than 2,000 years, and the force of habit left over from the old society. moreover, lin piao slandered women as "useless" and "backward" and tried to manacle them once again with the doctrines of confucius and mencius. thus the masses of people, women in particular, are consciously deepening their criticism of such reactionary wares. wielding the weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they are criticizing the "code of womanly conduct" and other books and sayings that spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius and feudal rites in wide circulation before liberation.

wang hsiu-yun, a woman worker of the peking no. 3 cotton mill, had this to say at a criticism meeting: "all exploiting classes advocated the reactionary idea that 'men are superior to women' and deprived women

of political, social and economic rights. the 'code of womanly conduct' spreads the notion that 'women attend to things inside the home while men handle affairs outside it' in an attempt to keep women away from social production and political activities. there were also sayings in circulation expressing contempt for women, such as 'the horse is the leader and the donkey runs between the traces; when a woman rules the roost everything is in a mess.' under the influence of such traditional ideas, some people looked down upon women while women themselves were affected by inferiority complex. i myself had some misgivings when i was put in charge of a group in our workshop, because the job had never been given to a woman before."

such inferiority complex, said wang hsiu-yun, was a reflection of the idea of male supremacy. the ideological shackles imposed on women must be smashed, she stressed. binding women to the home and to household chores, making them slaves of the home burden and discriminating against them politically and economically -- these are all products of the systems of exploitation. therefore, the emancipation of women cannot be achieved without a change in the social system. "in our mill, women workers and staff members account for 70 per cent of the total, and the chief leading cadres are all women. this is a powerful rebuff to tendencies to despise women."

although quite young, wang hsiu-yun has already worked for 12 years and has been commended as a skillful operator and an advanced worker on many occasions. she said, as lenin once pointed out, "there can be no socialist revolution unless very many working women take a big part in it." chairman mao said: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." "these teachings gave me confidence and strength," she said.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, mass refutation of the confucian fallacy of male supremacy has been conducted in peking's factories, government institutions, schools and street neighbourhoods. residents of the chunshu neighbourhood in hsuanwu district have held more than 900 meetings of criticism and put up 950 issues of wall newspapers which carried 7,000 essays and 27,000 poems criticizing lin piao and confucius. they have also composed 400 theatrical items for the purpose. a contingent of over 60,000 women activists for marxist study have come to the fore in the process. they conscientiously studied marxist-leninist theory and, under its guidance, wrote articles and books to criticize the preachings of confucius and mencius that disdained women.

the mass campaign has a far-reaching influence. twentytwo women workers of the realty company in chianghan district in wuhan put up a three-storied building in three months. the consensus of their opinion was: the reactionary ruling classes in old china regarded women as lowly and as incapable of raising their status. they even invented the superstitious belief that "houses built by women would crumble." we must smash such myth by our own action.

in the countryside peasant women ranging from grannies in their seventies or eighties to teenage girls all joined the campaign for revolutionary criticism. working women in the countryside experienced the worst sufferings in the old society because they were kept in servitude by the reactionary feudal ethical code.

women in the hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county on tientsin's outskirts put up a wall newspaper criticizing lin piao and confucius. a critical essay says: "why did the reactionary ruling classes of successive dynasties spread the concept that 'men are superior to women'? they adopted such means to split the ranks of the working people. they used the old ethical code to fetter the working women accounting for half of the population and foment discord between men and women among the oppressed, trying to cover up the essence of class contradictions and class oppression so as to perpetuate their rule over the masses of people."

under the influence of the "rites" preached by confucius and mencius, it became a centuries-old custom in china for the family of a young man to offer betrothal presents to the family of his future bride. young women in the brigade expressed the opinion that "accepting betrothal presents is in essence a feudal custom implying disdain for women or even trade in women as a commodity. as women of new china, we have an independent political, economic and social status and enjoy equal rights with men and we must effect a most radical rupture with traditional ideas." twelve girls in the brigade went in person to return betrothal presents to the families of their fiances without cancelling the engagements. their initiative inspired 11,000 girls in paoti county, where the brigade is located, to do likewise. meanwhile, 380,000 girls in the adjoining hopei province who were recently engaged declined the offer of betrothal presents.

the fallacy about "male supremacy" was criticized by peasant men and women in hunghsing (red star) people's commune on peking's outskirts. the speakers included cadres and commune members, couples and mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law. as a result, the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women alike has been better implemented in collective productive labour. changes have also taken

place in family relations as husband and wife treat each other as equals and show concern for each other. men gladly share household work instead of leaving it to their wives.

in response to the call of chairman mao, millions upon millions of chinese women in cities and countryside are conscientiously studying the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are continuing to criticize all old ideas left over from the past that have fettered their minds. this will enable women of new china to make more vigorous progress along the road of emancipation.

Women Pilots in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

woman navigator wang shan-fu, deputy political commissar of an air force division of the chinese people's liberation army, directed rescue flights from peking to the southern part of liaoning province, northeast china, soon after a strong earthquake occurred there earlier on the evening of february 4th. the mission airlifted doctors and medicine, grain, food, clothing and other daily necessities under the direction of this worker's daughter who has been a p.l.a. navigator for nearly twenty years.

in old china, she helped her mother gather wild vegetables to feed the desperately poor family. "chairman mao delivered me from the abyss of suffering and lent me steel wings," said wang shan-fu who was a deputy to the recent fourth national people's congress. "i must live up to the expectations of the women of new china and win honour for chairman mao," she said.

she contrasted women's status in the old society and the new. "imperialism, the landlords and the bourgeoisie exploited and oppressed the labouring people before liberation. in addition, women were bound by the feudal ethical code and the reactionary doctrines of confucius and mencius that claimed men are superior to women. the socialist system has paved a broad road for women's emancipation," she said.

another outstanding woman pilot is thirtyeight-year-old chu hui-fen. she is deputy political commissar of the general administration of civil aviation of china, an alternate member of the central committee

of the chinese communist party and a standing committee member of the fourth national people's congress.

in the past twenty years and more, one group of women pilots after another have been trained in new china with the care of the communist party and chairman mao. chairman mao's teaching "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too" is illustrated by the way women have surmounted all kinds of difficulties to take to the skies. they can perform accurate air drops, take off from short and narrow runways and land, take off and land in bad weather, day or night, do night instrument landing and parachute.

among the jobs these women pilots, most from worker, peasant or other labouring people's families, do as their share in defending the socialist motherland and supporting socialist construction are rescue missions for disaster areas, seeding clouds for making rain, and aerial surveying. quite a number are now crew leaders, chief navigators and operational staff officers. some are division or regiment commanding officers, and some have been elected deputies to the national people's congress.

wang yun, a pilot and deputy air group leader, went into rigorous re-training after the birth of both her children. she did long distance running, and gyro wheel and revolving ladder exercises. now she can fly not only small and medium transports but big jet transports. she said proudly when asked why she sticks to flying, "i do it for the revolution and for preparedness against war."

a miner's daughter named hsieh jui-hua began learning flying in 1970. she was a young red guard during the great proletarian cultural revolution and was overjoyed to work for the revolution by studying to be a pilot. but not long afterwards, she suffered a fractured ankle. during her hospitalization, she endured sharp pains but persisted with her physical training under medical guidance and navigation with a teacher who came to help. function of her right leg was restored after five months of hard training and she kept up with the scheduled lessons.

yang fu-chen, an instructor for the first group of chinese women pilots two decades ago, said with quiet pride. "not one of the women fighters who studied flying had dropped out. their determination and growing skill show that the women of new china in fact can hold up 'half of the heaven'. their actions refute the old ideas of the exploiting classes preached by lin piao in imitation of confucius and mencius such as 'women are useless' and 'men are superior to women'. what nonsense exclamation"

Wives of Workers Run Farms at Northwest China Oilfield

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 7, 1975)

workers' wives at the yumen oilfield in kansu province, china's oldest, have set up 18 farms to produce enough food grain for over 10,000 family members there and contribute a yearly surplus to the state. the more than 3,000 women are also providing part or all of the edible oil, vegetables and meat they need.

spring ploughing started at a time when the chilien mountains were still snow-capped and cold wind blew hard across the gobi desert. the women were ploughing the fields with tractors, sending cart-loads of manure there, applying fertilizer or pruning trees by the roadsides.

at the expanding oilfield, the number of housewives and children grew with that of oil workers. except for a few doing subsidiary jobs at the oilfield or working in the service trades, many housewives depended on their husbands' wages and food grain supplied by the state.

the yumen oilfield deepended the learn-from-tacking movement in 1966. members of workers' families decided to follow the example of those at the tacking oilfield and take up farm and side-line production, and they received warm support from the oilfield party committee and the workers. they organized themselves for land reclamation in the vicinity.

"we were very happy then," recalled wang tsu-hui, one of the women who opened up the first farm. "as masters of our own destiny, we didn't want to depend on our husbands. how could we stay idle when people were carrying on socialist construction with seething enthusiasm? we should be able to support ourselves and, what's more, contribute our share to the country exclamation"

wang tsu-hui is now a member of the yumen oilfield administration revolutionary committee and one of those in charge of the shihmentzu farm. situated on a mountain slope 2,800 metres above sea level and with a frost-free period of only 90 days, the farm had the worst natural conditions in the locality. wang and 120 other women improved the conditions in the spirit of hard struggle. working in a severe cold of 20 degrees below zero centigrade for four winter-spring periods, they merged small stone-strewn plots with thin top soil into 53 hectares of levelled land. on the worst plot, they dug up the stones and rocks one by one and added fertile top soil to build two hectares of good

farmland. last year they brought in 3.27 tons of grain per hectare, and every year they provide the workers and staff with much grain, edible oil, pork and mutton. they have also set up nurseries, canteens, health stations and primary schools.

a leading cadre in charge of work among workers' family members told hsinhua that workers' wives work 1,300 hectares of land. they do all the farm work by themselves except in the busy seasons when workers and staff members come over to help them for a few days. they also handle administrative work and production management on their own, assisted by a few cadres and veteran workers who serve as their advisers.

the leading cadre said: "the wives of oil workers who are running the farms have not only stepped out of the narrow confines of their homes to build socialism, but are helping to transform the oilfield into a new socialist enterprise that integrates industry with agriculture and the town with the countryside. members of workers' families study revolutionary theory and general knowledge, and they have raised their political consciousness to a much higher level. in the past nine years, 187 of them have been admitted into the communist party of china, 244 became cadres on the farms at the grassroots level, and 556 were cited as advanced workers. many women who did not know how to read and write have become tractor drivers and barefoot doctors.

Women's Fishing Crew in NE China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 8, 1975)

the all-women crew of the twin fishing boats named "march 8" in northeast china has been commended as an advanced unit for covering over 300,000 nautical miles and catching 5,000 tons of fish in the past dozen years.

in socialist china, large numbers of collectives made up of women bear the name of "march 8", internationl working women's day. the women's fishing crew of the changtzu people's commune in liaoning province is one of them.

the people's commune is located on a small island not far from the port city of luta, in the northern tip of the yellow sea.

in the old days, the working women on this island, like those in other parts of china, were subjected to cruel oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. in addition, they were discriminated against and shackled by the age-old confucian canon of male superiority and the force of habit of the old society. women were barred from fishing at sea in those days.

liberation brought chinese women political emancipation and equal rights with men. on this island, however, the ban on women fishing at sea was not immediately lifted though they were free to go into other fields of productive work.

during the great leap forward year of 1958, four girls from fishermen's families proposed that they be allowed to fish at sea, and got approval and active support from the commune party committee.

the day these girls first put to sea, they bumped into a strong wind and got seriously seasick as the boat rocked on the billowing waves. but they stuck to their posts despite the difficulties, saying: "there is no difficulty we women of new china cannot get over with." in time, they became acclimatized to life at sea.

their success greatly encouraged other women on the island. another group of young women made up their minds to follow suit.

in recognition of these women's daring to blaze a trail, the commune handed over to them a pair of 60 h.p. motor junks which were named "march 8", and wen shu-chen, one of the first four who pioneered with the idea, became the skipper.

the commune party committee assigned several experienced fishermen to their junks as technical advisers. working while learning, the women made fast progress and in a few years became skilled in operating the boats and catching fish.

it was an old convention here that the fishermen did not put out to sea in winter. determined to contribute more to the state, the women decided to change this habit in the winter of 1969, and went fishing at a remote fishing ground, where only big fishing vessels had gone because of the deep water, swift currents and great waves there. the girls said, "our march 8 boats have stood the tests of storms, and they will continue to advance against them." braving biting wind and driving snow, they worked there for more than 20 days and caught 30 tons of fish, thus breaking a new path for winter fishing at deep sea by small junks.

the "march 8" fishing junks reported the best haul of prawns among the county's fishing fleets in 1972.

last year, the commune party committee handed over to the women the first pair of 135 h.p. steel-hulled fishing boats built by the commune's shipyard to replace their old junks. the crew of 20 women covered all the posts aboard including the captain, engineers, radio operators and winch operators.

as they make more and more contributions to the socialist construction, their working conditions and living standards steadily turn for the better. local party organizations pay great attention to their political and ideological progress, as well as their life and labour protection. they are looked after by barefoot doctors trained among themselves and provided with adequate supplies of medicine.

more important, these women are helping by their own concrete actions to stamp out the poisonous influences of those old ideas that held women in contempt. now, women are respected and ideas upholding male supremacy criticized on this small fishing island. a large number of women cadres are maturing and some have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. wen shu-chen, the first skipper of the twin "march 8" fishing boats, is now deputy chairman of the luta city revolutionary committee, and chang chien-hua, the 25-year-old skipper at present, was recently elected deputy to the fourth national people's congress. the fisherfolk on changtzu island are very proud of these outstanding women representatives of theirs.

METEOROLOGY

Advance in Meteorological Research in Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

how does the chinghai-tibet plateau, the world's highest and largest tableland, influence china's weather and climate as a whole?

chinese meteorologists have achieved gratifying results in the study of the capricious weather and climatic features of the plateau, which covers one-fourth of the chinese land area.

atmospheric movement is often influenced by characteristics of the earth surface. apart from seas and oceans, plateau is one of the important factors which effect the atmospheric movement and climatic changes. this finds vivid manifestation in the chinghai-tibet plateau, with its complicated topography some 4,000 metres above sea level. the plateau's drastic weather changes affect not only china's weather and climate but that of asia and the northern hemisphere.

to unravel the meteorological mystery of the chinghai-tibet plateau, members of the meteorological departments and other organizations concerned from some provinces and autonomous regions concerted their efforts in 1972. for more than two years, they focused on the topic "characteristics of the weather and climate of the chinghai-tibet plateau in relation to china's weather changes" so as to meet the needs of the national economy and national defence. meteorologists and members of the meteorological observatories and stations made a survey of glaciers and snow-capped peaks and have written 130 scientific papers on this topic.

their survey confirmed that the chinghai-tibet plateau with its unique weather and climatic conditions is one of the areas where china's rainstorms and hailstorms originate, and it also causes the transformation of the weather systems coming in from elsewhere.

initial investigations confirmed that the depressions over the southwestern part of china causing heavy rains and rainstorms in the eastern part of china originate from the chinghai-tibet plateau. under suitable conditions cloud cells become cloud clusters or zones which move away from the plateau and bring rainfall to the eastern part of china.

contrary to the former belief that storms of the bengal bay could not cross the himalayas, the world's highest mountain range, meteorologists have observed storms

actually crossing them from the south and bringing influence to weather in yunnan province and tibet.

through repeated studies and surveys meteorologists have confirmed the chinghai-tibet plateau as a heat source in summer. this heat source is instrumental in the formation of a powerful anti-cyclone over and above the plateau. if this anti-cyclone moves to the north early and deviates towards the eastern part of china, a liable consequence is drought in china's eastern parts and frequent rains in western parts. on the other hand, if the anti-cyclone moves north late and remains over the plateau, the eastern parts are liable to waterlogging while the western parts are liable to drought or rain shortage. if the anti-cyclone on the chinghai-tibet plateau moves east and meets the sub-tropical high in the pacific, it often ends the rainy season in the yangtze valley and starts summer drought. meteorologists have also made a number of successful simulation experiments on the climate of the plateau and its influence on atmospheric circulation.

the new results of the meteorological research on the plateau are being applied to routine weather forecast. basing on the new knowledge that storms of the bengal bay can cross the himalayas, meteorological workers in the tibet autonomous region have traced the source of heavy snowfall in southern tibet and now forecast snows with a sufficient degree of accuracy. in accordance with the characteristics and laws of the anti-cyclone activities in chinghai and tibet, meteorological workers in szechwan province have made analysis and forecasts of local aridity. combining the results of meteorological research of the plateau and many vital factors of atmospheric circulation, many meteorological workers have conducted comprehensive surveys and analysis. they have steadily improved the quality of weather forecasts and are studying new subjects.

SPORT

China Holds National Skiing Competition

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 7, 1975)

china's 1975 national skiing competition was concluded recently.

held in shangchih county in northeast china's heilungkiang province from march 1 to 5, the competition drew 193 men and women skiers from ten teams, 112 of them juniors, including the chinese people's liberation army, sinkiang uighur autonomous region, kirin and heilungkiang provinces. they competed in 26 cross country and downhill events.

the competitors upheld the orientation of sports serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. they learned from one another for common advancement. an atmosphere of unity in striving for the common goal prevailed at the competition from beginning to end.

the first eight finnishers in each event were awarded diplomas and medals.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 7, 1975)

prime minister henri lopes of the people's republic of the congo, madame lopes and the government delegation he is leading arrived here by special plane at noon today from haikou city of hainan island. they are accompanied by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and lo tien, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the distinguished congolese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport in rain by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and wu chun-jen, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as a crowd of more than 2,000 well-wishers.

today, varicoloured bunting and streamers as well as huge slogans hung over the main streets and streamed down buildings along the route from the airport to the guest house.

national flags of china and the congo fluttered in the wind over the airport. when prime minister henri lopes and the other congolese guests alighted from the plane, they were accorded a rousing welcome by well-wishers who waved bouquets and ribbons and danced joyously.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests this evening.

at the banquet wang shou-tao praised the industrious and courageous congolese people for their achievements in triumphantly defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of president marien ngouabi. he wished that the militant friendship between the chinese and congolese people forged in their common struggle would grow with each passing day.

prime minister lopes in his toast paid tribute to the chinese people for the successes they had won in building their country by hard struggle and self-reliance.

in the cause of national reconstruction, he said, the congo should likewise rely on the people, on its own strength. "even if there is no 'foolish old man' in our country," the prime minister stated, "we think, since you have succeeded in removing the mountains, we ourselves too can do the same tomorrow."

he concluded his toast with the hope that the chinese people will achieve still greater successes in their revolutionary advance and that the unity of the people of the third world will grow steadily.

the banquet was rounded with an acrobatic show.

earlier this afternoon, prime minister and madame lopes and the other distinguished congolese guests paid a visit to the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and drove on a sightseeing trip round the town.

before their departure from haikou, the honoured guests visited a rubber plant and an artcraft workshop in the city this morning.

Congolese Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Lopes Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

henri lopes, prime minister of the people's republic of the congo, madame lopes and the government delegation he is leading, carrying with them the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the congolese people, left kwangchow by plane this afternoon for home via peking after concluding their official visit to china.

during their brief stopover in peking, prime minister and madame lopes and the other distinguished congolese guests were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

present at the airport were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng who accompanied the distinguished congolese guests from kwangchow to peking, and congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua and his wife.

on their departure from kwangchow, the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and wu chun-jen, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as more than 2,000 people.

as prime minister and madame lopes and the other congolese guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs and performed joyous dances to acclaim the successful conclusion of the congolese government delegation's visit to china.

this morning, prime minister lopes and some members of his party visited the kwangchow city "may 7" cadres' school where they had discussions with its leading members and representatives of the students. the guests also saw a tea garden and a tea processing mill. madame lopes visited a kindergarten and called at the geography department of chungshan university. the distinguished congolese guests were warmly received wherever they went.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Guinea for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 7, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china left here today by special plane after a 12-day friendly visit to guinea.

guinean minister of youth, arts and sports mamadouba bangoura was present at the airport to see the acrobatic troupe off. chinese ambassador chien chi-chen was also present.

the wuhan acrobatic troupe gave seven performances in guinea to more than 15,000 spectators. its performance had won praises from the audience.

during its stay in guinea, the acrobatic troupe visited some state-owned enterprises and held get-togethers with guinean workers.

on march 4, ismael toure, minister in the field of economy and finance, and mamadi keita, minister in the field of culture and education, separately

received leader shen chien and deputy leader tang yun-wu of the troupe and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

on the previous day, diallo mouctar, minister of posts and tele-communications, held a soiree to welcome the chinese friends. chinese and guinean songs were sung by the guinean artists who had visited china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

china-japan friendship association president liao cheng-chih today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese socialist party activists delegation with yuji soga as leader and kaneo kase as deputy leader.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the members of the japanese delegation of japan-china youth and students exchange with eiichi isomura as the leader, isamu togawa the adviser and masahiro umino the secretary-general.

hiroshi shiga, secretary-general of the japanese world youth visit exchange association was present on the occasion.

Executive Committee for Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Founded in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 8, 1975)

over 30 japanese organisations have formed a tokyo metropolitan executive committee for immediate conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

this was formally announced here yesterday at a meeting of the representatives of these organizations.

amid warm applause, the meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to the tokyo residents. the appeal says, "at present, exchanges between japan and china in political, economic and cultural fields have greatly increased. the tide of japan-china friendship is rising high and wide throughout the country."

"there should be no difficulty on the way toward concluding the treaty if efforts are made in the light of the japan-china joint statement," it says.

it points out, "we are convinced that it is of far-reaching significance to peace in the asia-pacific region and the whole world to include in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty the following clause: neither of japan and china should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts for this purpose."

"we are determined to strengthen our unity and rely widely on the strength of people of various circles to launch a big movement to press for immediate conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

the appeal stresses in conclusion, "the continuation of peace and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation is a long-cherished desire of the japanese people. we urge the japanese government to conclude the treaty immediately and call on the tokyo residents to join in this movement."

organizations represented at yesterday's meeting included the tokyo citizens council for japan-china friendship, the national council for japan-china friendship, the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the tokyo branches of the komei party, the socialist party, and the democratic socialist party, the tokyo council of the general council of trade unions of japan, and the tokyo branch of the federation of independent unions of japan.

messages of greetings from governor of tokyo ryokichi minobe and speaker of the tokyo metropolitan assembly yasunosuke digo were read at the meeting.

CHINA AND LAOS

Vientiane-Kwangchow Air Service Inauguration Celebrated

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Mar. 7, 1975)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by the royal air lao to celebrate the inauguration of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and welcome the chinese friendship delegation.

attending the reception were singkapo sikhot chounlamani, minister of communications and public works of the lao provisional national union government; ngon sananikone, minister of finance and chairman of the royal air lao; houmphan sayasit, vice-minister, khounta, inspector-general, and phak savan, director-general, of the ministry of communications and public works; phagna pheng norind, secretary-general of the government; tiao sisouphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration; tiao panya souvanna phouma, director general of the royal air lao; bounkhong pradichith, mayor of vientiane city; and leading members of departments concerned.

present also were all members of the chinese friendship delegation with vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee liu tien-fu as leader and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china as deputy leader, and chinese ambassador to laos kuo ying.

tiao sisouphanouvong and liu tien-fu spoke at the reception. they warmly congratulated the inauguration of the vientiane-kwangchow air service and the new development of friendship between laos and china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Students

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Mar. 6, 1975)

mexican president luis echeverria and his wife received at the presidential residence today all the chinese students studying in mexico.

they dined and had a cordial conversation with the chinese students.

present at the reception were manuel velasco suarez, governor of chapas state; guillermo fonseca alvarez.

governor of san luis potosi state; gilberto ruiz almada, under-secretary of finance; and friendly personages in mexico.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Liberation Front President Samora Machel Stops Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

samora moises machel, president of the liberation front of mozambique, and his party arrived here by special plane this morning on his way home from the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, minister of communications yeh fei, minister of education chou jung-hsin, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen.

Mozambican Liberation Front President Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

samora moises machel, president of the liberation front of mozambique, and his party left peking for home by special plane this morning.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; yeh fei, minister of communications; chou jung-hsin, minister of education; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hsinhua Commentary: Gangster's Logic

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1975)

since the beginning of the year, the soviet press media have again and again made unscrupulous attacks on the north sea coastal countries which are trying to defend their oil installations in the sea.

the plan of these countries to take some self-defence measures has got on the nerves of the soviet revisionists. a soviet paper ostentatiously posed the question: whom are the north sea countries on guard against? this is a ridiculous question indeed.

since oil and natural gas were found on the continental shelf stretching out from the shores of the north sea, especially after oil prospecting were started by norway, britain and other countries in the area, soviet vessels and spy trawlers have time and again sailed close to the rigs of the north sea countries to carry out harassment and intimidation and to gather information. some soviet spy ships even ignored warnings and came within several metres of the rigs to take pictures and engage in surveying. it is precisely under such conditions that the netherlands, norway and other north sea countries are considering how to cooperate among themselves in order to protect their oil installations. why should soviet naval and fishing vessels be allowed to sprawl in the north sea, which is far away from the soviet union and not its inland sea, whereas the north sea countries are outrageously attacked for their defence measures? why should the soviet revisionists be allowed to play the bully and the expansionist abroad while others are forbidden even to defend themselves? all justification for this is gangster logic.

the soviet revisionists have come out with the attack that the north sea countries "have aggravated tension in the north sea" and that they are going against the "security interest" of europe. in fact, the soviet revisionists themselves should be blamed for all this. for years the soviet union has gone all out to increase its military presence in northern europe as an important step to rival with u.s. imperialism for the domination of europe. it regularly maintains in nordic waters 45 per cent of its major surface vessels and more than 60 per cent of its submarines. its naval "defence" frontier has been extended as far away as somewhere between iceland-greenland-faroe islands. soviet war vessels have been making a show of force in the barents, norwegian, baltic and north seas. soviet naval exercises have taken place in waters closer and closer to the coasts of the north european countries. it has even gone so far as to conduct landing exercises with

sweden, norway and other north european countries as imaginary targets. soviet aircraft, submarines and spy ships constantly intrude into the air-space and territorial waters of the north european countries. the large fleet of soviet trawlers, making frequent intrusions into the coastal waters and even the fishing areas of these countries, have been voraciously plundering their fishing resources and flagrantly destroying or taking away the fishing equipment of the local fishermen. in spite of all this, the soviet union has the cheek to clamour that "free passage" is endangered by the defensive measures taken by the north european countries. what the soviet revisionists are really demanding is the "freedom" to run roughshod over and launch wilful aggression against others. it is precisely the hegemonic deeds of the soviet union that are intensifying tension in northern europe and seriously endangering the security and peace of the countries there.

this series of unreasonable soviet attacks against and pressures on the small and medium-sized north european countries are aimed at threatening them to abandon their defensive measures taken in the north sea. however, the days are gone when the superpowers could lord it over others at will. as the norwegian paper "morgenbladet" pointed out, moscow has miscalculated the situation. the people of the north european countries are not to be bullied.

in a statement issued last january, norwegian foreign minister knut frydenlund pointed out that it is his country's national responsibility to concern itself with oil production in the north sea and it is natural for his country to keep in touch with other north sea countries concerned and consider what necessary cooperation measures should be taken. last month, dutch and danish foreign ministers visited oslo separately and held talks with the norwegian foreign minister. dutch foreign minister van der stoel said that it is useful and important for the north sea countries to develop cooperation among themselves in the joint defence of their oil installations in the area.

today, the worldwide struggle against superpower hegemonism is surging forward with increasing momentum. the soviet revisionists' intimidation and slander against the north sea countries can only expose more clearly the ugly features of social-imperialism, further awaken the people of the north sea countries and arouse stronger indignation and opposition among them.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNIDO Conference Arrives in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 6, 1975)

the chinese delegation to the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organisation (unido) headed by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here today.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by officials of the peruvian government, the host country, and members of the organisational executive committee of unido.

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru who is the deputy leader of the delegation and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

greeting the chinese delegation at the airport were also peruvian friends and representatives of overseas chinese residing here.

the unido conference is scheduled to open here on march 12.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 20, 1975 No. 5815

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF THEORY

Seriously Study Chairman Mao's Important Instruction on the Question of Theory

- setting the pace in study, the leading cadres of various research units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Peking) are determined to carry out well the socialist revolution in the sphere of scientific research well

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1975)

(Our own dispatch) For the sake of grasping more firmly Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party organization of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has recently convened a meeting of leading Party cadres of various units under the academy (Peking). The comrades attending the meeting have deeply realized that serious study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is of the utmost practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, steadfastly carrying out the basic line of the Party and maintaining continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are determined, by means of studying the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to thoroughly carry out well the socialist revolution in the sphere of scientific research so that scientific research work may better serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and be combined with productive labor. At the meeting, the 2732 Research Office, the Chemistry Office, the Physics Office and the Genetics Office have recommended some of their methods for organizing study.

The Party organization of the 2732 Research Office has held many meetings of Party branch secretaries, studied seriously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, studied the expositions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat selected and compiled by the Jen-min Jih-pao and the Hung-ch'i magazine, studied and

mapped out a plan for the whole institute to study the important instruction of Chairman Mao on the question of theory and called on the leading comrades to make solid effort in reading and studying seriously and to set the pace in study. Apart from studying together with the masses once a week, they must also take up study in the theory groups of the Party branch secretaries and the Office. They pay attention to bringing the functions of the theory group of the Office into play. Recently, the theory groups, by making concentrated efforts in the investigation of a special subject and the study of a theoretical problem, have written investigation reports and lecture materials.

The Party committee of the Chemistry Office has recently held a hardcore study class attended by the whole body of committee members of the Party committee, Party branch secretaries and responsible comrades of political offices to study seriously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. For the sake of studying the important instruction of Chairman Mao well and correctly analyzing the situation of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the leading comrades of the Party committee have carried out some investigation and study work, held forums attended by workers, cadres, research personnel and personnel of state organs, and put forward revolutionary proposals for implementing this important instruction of Chairman Mao.

The Party committee of the Genetics Office has proposed that in order to seriously and properly carry out investigation and study, it is necessary to analyze the causes which give rise to the bourgeois style of life among the proletariat and the personnel of state organs, and the soil engendering bourgeois elements. It has pointed out the importance for the intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, take the "May 7" road, get re-educated and transform their world outlook, and sonorously called for the use of combat to defend the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the sake of developing the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in depth, the Political Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has made arrangements for the study of theory in the future and specially emphasized that the leading cadres must set the pace in studying properly and at the same time properly lead the study of the Party members and the masses. The principal methods are:

1. To integrate study with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be aimed at the development of revolutionary mass criticism, the criticism of the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat, the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the criticism of the bourgeois world outlook, and the promotion and strengthening of revolutionary unity.

2. To integrate study with social investigation. To conduct investigation and study according to the need of study and the problems arising from study, and hence to deepen understanding on why the bourgeois

right must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, why the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, why the soil breeding revisionism must be constantly eradicated and how to eradicate it, and why it is necessary to energetically publicize and support newborn things and how to help them grow, etc.

3. To integrate study with the transformation of the objective world and the subjective world. While transforming the objective world, it is necessary at the same time to pay attention to transforming the subjective world. This is essential for deepening the development of the socialist revolution and for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In scientific research departments, it is especially necessary for the intellectuals, by means of study, to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and grasp vigorously the transformation of their world outlook.

4. To integrate study with the summing up of experience. By means of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, sum up the experience in upholding the line of the Party, in the revolutionization of self and of organs, in stability and unity, etc.

In addition, it is also necessary to take the process of studying theory as the process of cultivating, training, consolidating, enhancing and constantly strengthening the theorist ranks. In the course of study, the role of the theorist ranks is fully brought into play. They are organized to carry out tutoring, to compile some tutoring materials and to play the backbone role in study.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Fight for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some comprehensions from the study of "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship"

by

Ch'en Shui-chiang (陈水江) of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1975)

At present, making a conscientious study of the principal works on the dictatorship of the proletariat by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward a deeper understanding Chairman Mao's latest instruction on the question of theory. "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" is a brilliant work written by Chairman Mao on the eve of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. In this work, based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the State, Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the theory and policies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has proposed that after the victory of the New Democratic Revolution in China, the only road to building socialism and realizing communism lies in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and setting up a state system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao correctly points out, "To sum up our experience and concentrate into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." Since the founding of new China, it is precisely by following this valuable experience scientifically summed up for us by the great leader Chairman Mao, constantly strengthening the state apparatus of the people and relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat that we have smashed the many frenzied counter-attacks of the class enemies, checked aggression and subversion from imperialism and social-imperialism and score mighty victories in the socialist revolution and construction, thus enabling our country to build itself from a poor and backward country into an initially prosperous and flourishing socialist country.

The historical mission of the proletariat is aimed at completely abolishing all exploiting classes and class differences, and realizing communism. To fulfill this historical mission, the proletariat must unremittingly strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin in "The State and Revolution" pointed out, "Further development, i.e., toward communism, proceeds through the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cannot do otherwise, for the resistance of the capitalist exploiters cannot be broken by anyone else or in any other way." In this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. Class struggle inevitably leads to the dictatorship of the

proletariat. Because of this, the attitude toward the dictatorship of the proletariat is the watershed for distinguishing true from false Marxism. Repudiating those fallacies that called on us to abolish the state apparatus right away, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why? Because imperialism still exists, because domestic reaction still exists, because classes still exist in our country. Our present task is to strengthen the people's state apparatus--mainly the people's army, the people's police and the people's courts--in order to consolidate national defense and protect the people's interests. Given this condition, China can develop steadily, under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party, from an agricultural country into an industrial country and from a new democratic into a socialist and communist society, can abolish clsses and realize the Great Harmony." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has incisively elucidated the importance and necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After a basic victory was won in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in China, based on the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the practice of revolution in China, Chairman Mao laid down the basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism. This basic line has again affirmed at the 9th Party Congress, the 10th Party Congress and the 4th National People's Congress. This basic line has pointed out the course forward for strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally led and initiated by Chairman Mao is essentially a great political revolution waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and this great political revolution has further strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is the continuation and deepening of this great revolution. However, the mighty victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the very impressive achievements made in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius definitely do not mean that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is over. We must soberly see that the class struggle is protracted, complex and acute in the historical period of socialism. This is because those of the exploiting classes that have been toppled in China are still there and have never given up hope. As their forces are still relatively strong especially in the spheres of ideology and culture, they are bound to have a test of strength with the proletariat in a vain attempt to recapture their "lost paradise." The petty bourgeoisie in the process of being transformed also would give rise to new bourgeois elements. Internationally, imperialism, revisionism and reaction also still exist.

Meanwhile, we must also see that the socialist relations of production in our country is still far from perfect. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out when discussing the socialist system, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before the liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao also points

out that in regard to bourgeois right, "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Since socialist society is born out of the old capitalist society, after the basic completion of the socialist system of ownership of the means of production in China, vestiges of the system of private ownership and bourgeois right still exist, and these are hotbeds for breeding revisionism and the soil for capitalist restoration. Because of this, there occurs not only among the small producers but also among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members and among the proletariat and the personnel of state organs those who follow the bourgeois style of life. Therefore, we must keep a sober head, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, and consciously fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must on the one hand exercise dictatorship over the enemy and on the other hand, practice democratic centralism among the people. Only in this way could we fully bring into play the creativity and socialist activism of the millions of the people, correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, unite all forces that could be united, isolate and hit at the small handful of class enemies to the maximum extent, constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and give impetus to the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Without democratic centralism the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated" and "Without democracy, without mobilizing the masses and without the supervision of the masses, it will be impossible to exercise effective dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements and remold them effectively."

Our army is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat shouldering the great mission of suppressing the resistance of the class enemies at home and guarding against imperialist and social-imperialist subversion and aggression from abroad. The new Constitution has clearly defined the nature and functions of our army. We must not be unworthy of the reliance and expectation of the Party and the people, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force," we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory and the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and take practical action to fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Read and Study Seriously and Have a Good Grasp of the Theory on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the Party branch of the Ch'inchien production brigade, Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 4, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao has recently issued an important instruction on the question of theory pointing out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has profoundly expounded the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out the extreme importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at present. This should receive top attention from comrades of the whole Party and the people of the whole country. The more we poor and lower-middle peasants study, the more we feel its warmth and importance.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Based on the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has summed up the International Communist Movement as well as the historical experience of our Party, advanced the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and laid down the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism. This is, in theory and in practice, a major development of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. At present, Chairman Mao has again issued an important instruction on the question of theory. It is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

In the course of studying and discussing this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, the comrades of our Party branch have looked over the course of struggle taken by our production brigade and profoundly realized that in order to uphold the basic line of the Party, practice Marxism and oppose revisionism, we must read and study seriously and understand clearly the question why we must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by genuinely integrating theory and practice.

The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is built on the scientific analysis of the fact that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society. Chairman Mao points out, "Class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." Because of this, without studying seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and without understanding the class struggle in the period of socialism, we cannot keep a sober head, consciously

uphold the basic line of the Party and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We have a profound comprehension of this point.

Prior to 1962, because our production brigade had not seriously read works by Marx and Lenin or the writings of Chairman Mao, we had not a clear understanding of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism and were unable to tell what was socialism and what was capitalism. When the Liu Shao-ch'i clique whipped up the capitalist evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and "workpoint in command," some of the cadres and commune members were hoodwinked and misled. At that time, influenced by this gust of evil wind, some Party members and cadres also set the pace in reclaiming waste land for extension of cultivation, and enthusiastically practiced private ownership on a small scale. As a result, they "planted on mounds and hillsides and let the fields lie fallow." This seriously dampened the socialist activism of the broad masses of the people and affected the consolidation of socialist collective economy. After 1964, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," we began to study the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao. We studied over and over again the brilliant work "On Contradiction" by Chairman Mao, and in association with the practice of struggle in the countryside at that time, carried out repeated discussions that enabled everybody to realize that: In socialist society, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Because of this, we boycotted the fallacy of the so-called contradiction of "four clean-ups and four not clean-ups" disseminated by the big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, united the broad masses of cadres and the people, and isolated and dealt blows to the small handful of enemies in the socialist education movement, thus further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoting the development of the collective economy.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have again integrated the study of the philosophical writings by Chairman Mao with the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and besides studying the five philosophical writings by Chairman Mao, we have studied in succession such works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." We realized that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in our socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is still harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Although the switch to communes has been realized in the countryside, class struggle is by no means over. There are still bourgeois rights and the vestiges of small producers, and the habits of small producers still occur among a section of the peasantry. Just as some of the commune members have said, "Although the land has been joined together, the thinking of some of the people has still not completely joined together." In particular, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the sphere of ideology is still very intense.

By means of reading and studying, everybody has further deepened their understanding of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised their consciousness in carrying the proletarian revolution through to the end in the realm of the superstructure. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, have criticized by mouth and in writing the revisionist line of Lin Piao, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and all the ideologies of the exploiting classes. They have also actively operated well "May 7" political schools and spare-time literary and art propaganda teams in the countryside used the socialist ideology to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefronts in the countryside, unremittingly instilled socialist ideas into the masses of commune members, criticized bourgeois tendencies, isolated and hit at the small handful of class enemies to the maximum, and further strengthened revolutionary unity between the cadres and the people. A profound change has taken place in the spiritual outlook of the masses, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been effectively consolidated, and the collective economy has been strengthened and developed.

Looking back over the road covered in the past ten years and more, we deeply realize that mere verbal support for the dictatorship of the proletariat is not enough, and we must have a good grasp of this question theoretically. The poor and lower-middle peasants aptly said, "Not understanding the revolutionary theory is like a blind man riding a blind horse, and it is not possible to keep to the center of the road." The great teacher Lenin said, "In order to intelligently, consciously and effectively throw ourselves into the revolution, it is necessary to study." He also said, "I also hope that in addition to talks and lectures you will devote some time to reading at least a few of the most important works by Marx and Engels." On the question of theory and practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, if our ideas are vague, our actions cannot be effective and may even be wrong. Because of this, we must, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, strive to study well, master the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement more consciously the basic line and various policies of the Party, and further carry out properly the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC BASE

Carry Out Well the Revolution in the Realm of the Superstructure and Consolidate the Economic Base of Socialism

by

the group of theorists of workshop No. 5 of the
Peking People's Printing House

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 16, 1975)

The latest important instruction by our great leader Chairman Mao on the question of theory is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance and is the guiding light for us to carry out well the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the task of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been basically accomplished. The "Constitution of People's Republic of China" adopted by the 4th National People's Congress has fully affirmed this great victory and pointed out that there are mainly two kinds of ownership of the means of production at the present stage in China, namely, socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by the working people.

Socialist public ownership is the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The means of production of socialist public ownership, whether they are owned by all the people or collectively owned by the working people, are the public property of the working people, and the material source of the prosperity, wealth and strength of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the happy life of the people.

The form of ownership of the means of production determines the form of distribution. On the foundation of the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the new Constitution clearly stipulates that "the state applies the socialist principle: 'he who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work'." The firm establishment of the socialist principle of distribution is a profound revolution in the history of mankind. The society of the exploiting classes implements the principle of distribution that "there is nothing for those who toil but everything for those who do not work" and "behind the red door wine overflows and meat rots but on the roads there are bones of those who die from cold."

Before liberation, the capitalist proprietor of our plant "had neither printing ink on his hands nor mud on his feet but wore Western clothes and leather shoes and was pot-bellied." We workers worked ourselves to death all day long for the capitalist proprietor of the plant but could not even get an ample meal. At that time, there was a folk song circulated in our plant: "After work I pull the rickshaw. The northern wind blows fiercely and I am so cold that I shudder, but I have to pull the rickshaw even when I am cold and starving. Otherwise, I will not have the gold pagoda (steamed

dumpling)." Why did we have to undergo such suffering? It was because the means of production were in the hands of the landlord capitalists. We workers had nothing except our labor force to sell and were exploited by the capitalist proprietor of the plant.

Under the socialist economic system today, due to the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production, socialist construction flourishes and becomes more prosperous day by day. Commodity prices are stable, there is a brisk market, and the life of us workers resemble the "sesame plant that flowers higher and higher." We of the working class love socialism in our hearts. Although we lead a happy life today, we definitely cannot forget our class brothers who are suffering in capitalist society. At present the capitalist world has sunk into serious economic crisis. Production constantly drops, there is malignant inflation and the workers are unemployed in large numbers. This is precisely the outcome of the intensification of the struggle between the socialization of production and private ownership of the means of production. By contrast, these really represent two worlds and socialism is good!

Since we workers fervently love socialism, we must defend our socialist system of public ownership. The new Constitution stipulates: "Socialist public property shall be inviolable. The state shall insure the consolidation and development of the socialist economy and prohibit any person from undermining the socialist economy and the public interest in any way whatsoever." This has precisely expressed the wishes of us workers. We of the working class must resolutely wage struggle against anyone who wants to sabotage and encroach upon the public property of socialism.

In addition to providing for two types of socialist system of public ownership, the new Constitution also stipulates: "The state may allow non-agricultural individual laborers to engage in individual labor involving no exploitation of others, within the limits permitted by law and under unified arrangement by neighborhood organizations in cities and towns or by production teams in rural people's communes. At the same time, these individual laborers should be guided onto the road of socialist collectivization step by step." "Provided that the development and absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's commune are insured, people's commune members may farm small plots for their personal needs, engage in limited household sideline production, and in pastoral areas keep a small number of livestock for their personal needs." These provisions link up adherence to principled socialism with indispensable flexibility and have drawn a clear line of demarcation from the fallacious views of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao such as "the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households" and "the abolition of private plots."

It is imperative to point out that in our country, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the socialist relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Chairman Mao points out that in our country, "socialist relations of production have been established and are in harmony with the growth of the productive forces, but they are still far from perfect, and this imperfection stands

in contradiction to the growth of the productive forces. Apart from harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the developing productive forces, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." Under the socialist system in our country, the movement of the basic opposites in socialist society, when embodied in class relations, is the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The socialist system is born in struggle and can only be consolidated and developed through constant struggle.

A handful of the overthrown exploiting classes have adopted a thousand and one ways to vainly attempt to restore their lost "paradise." They are also bound to plot for the restoration of capitalism through their agents who have wormed their way into the Party and the state organizations. Many battlefields, if not occupied by the proletariat, will be occupied by the bourgeoisie. Summing up the historical experiences of the class struggle at home and in the international arena, we must attach great importance to this question. After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has seized power in the Party and the government, they still flaunt the signboard of the socialist system of public ownership in the matter of economic system which has actually degenerated into a system of private ownership by a handful of newly emerging bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie. In vigorously advocating the "theory that only productive forces count," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique aimed at toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must pay great attention to grasping the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure and solving the question of relations of production and persevere in advancing triumphantly along the socialist road.

The new Constitution clearly points out, "State organizations and state personnel must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, firmly put proletarian politics in command, combat bureaucracy, maintain close ties with the masses and wholeheartedly serve the people." "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." These provisions are basic measures for opposing revisionism, preventing revisionism, and consolidating and developing the socialist economy.

Chairman Mao points out, "Only socialism can save China." Whether to uphold the socialist road or restore the capitalist road is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the Marxist road and the revisionist road. The Party's basic line tells us that this struggle will still continue for a long time to come. We must uphold the Party's basic line and develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, further carry out well the revolution in the various spheres of the superstructure and consolidate and develop the socialist economic base.

* * *

WOMEN DIVERS

I Love the Blue Sea of the Motherland

- an account of the young educated women of the "March 8" Diving Team of the Marine Farm in Ch'iunghai hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1975)

I love this blue sea,
The territorial waters of the motherland rich
in treasures.
I love the clear and bright, vast and broad sky
over the sea,
Where the heroic war hawks spread their wings.
.....

The South Sea of the motherland is a vast expanse of verdant blue with roaring billows. In the morning, the red morning clouds tint the sea red. Goggles on their heads, a band of dashing young women ride the waves in their sampan to start another day of combat life. They are the young educated women of the "March 8" Diving Team of the Marine Farm of Ch'iunghai hsien in the Hainan Administrative District of Kwangtung Province. From the end of spring to early winter, they fight all day long at sea for the motherland, diving for and cultivating the valuable tropical marine product called ch'in-lin weed (麒麟菜)--an important industrial raw material. Since 1963, they have fulfilled or overfulfilled their production targets from year to year to become an advanced unit on the front of marine products.

This diving team has now 27 young educated women. Among them eleven are old members who have been with the team since 1963 and 16 of them new fighters since 1973. All of them have come to settle down along the seashore from cities and towns of Haik'ou municipality and Ch'iunghai hsien in response to Chairman Mao's great call to head for mountainous and rural areas.

Making Up Their Minds To Roam the Sea To Win Glory for the Women of New China

When the young educated women first arrived at the farm, people were happy but skeptical: "Could these girls from the city really roam the sea and work as divers?"

"Why couldn't they? Times have changed. Men and women are equal. What men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too," replied those girls breezily.

To be a diver, one must first learn to dive, pull the oar and use the pole and other skills. As if the sea wilfully tested them, they sank when they learned to swim and floated to the surface when they learned to dive. In summer, the blazing sun reduced their skin to the color of first

red and then a dark tan. Soaked in sea water, their skin peeled off layer by layer. The pain was enough to keep them awake at night. Still greater difficulties came up when learning to use the pole and pull the oar. In a storm, their sampan rose with a crest one moment and plunged down into a trough the next. Aboard they felt like playing on the swing, tossed as they were back and forth. Some felt seasick enough to retch. They vomited first the half-digested rice, then acid water and then bitter water.

The ruthlessness of the sea made some of these girls waver in thinking: "Are we really incapable of roaming the sea?"

In light of the thinking of the young women, the Party branch of the farm organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings. Citing their own personal experience, the old workers encouraged them, "Genuine knowledge comes out of practice. There is nothing dreadful with the stormy sea. You young folks should show spirit and do something for the revolution!"

To learn swimming, they got hold of two poles, and had their ends tied to two separate sampans. In between the two poles, they swam. When they were unable to descend in a dive, they had a pole wedged in between rocks and worked their way down along it hand over hand. When they did not know how to use the pole and pull the oar, they humbly turned to the old workers for advice and practiced again and again. They learned that when using the pole, should the bow deviate to the left, they should quickly lift the pole out of water and should the bow deviate to the right, they should quickly plunge down the pole. When pulling the oar, they should look straight ahead with their feet firmly planted on the deck, and point the bow at the waves without deviation. They thus learned diligently and drilled themselves in the hard way. When the young men were drilled four hours, they put in six hours. When others had gone to rest, they still persevered in drilling. The sea bowed to this group of women determined to roam the sea for the revolution. They won the freedom of action at sea.

One day, they put out to sea on a production assignment. In the afternoon, dark and murky clouds scudded across the sky and the sea wind howled. Huge billows tossed the small sampans up and down. With calmness and determination, the team leader Ch'en Yüeh-lan directed everyone to fight in unity. They securely cast the anchors and pulled the ropes tight. All the sampans were placed closely together. Then they plunged into the water, with their hands clutching the upper edge of the sampan's side. Although the wind was strong, the rain was torrential and the raging sea showed its full fury, not a trace of fear showed in the team members' faces. Later, the storm gradually died down and the tossing sea also gradually calmed down. Everyone promptly seized this moment to resume his diving operations to make up for the time lost due to the storm. That day, all the vessels of their team returned, loaded to the brim.

With the Motherland At Heart, They Vie To Shoulder Heavy Burdens for the Revolution

The ch'i-lin weeds grow in the cracks of coral rocks, and operations to cultivate and collect them call for diving to a depth of several meters.

The young women fight at sea seven or eight hours per day, diving and surfacing 400 or 500 times. Sometimes, to take advantage of favorable tides, they put out to sea in the pre-dawn dim light of the moon and return when the sky is studded with stars. The young women take all this without murmuring against hardship or complaining of fatigue. They say, "If we can do one bit more for the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland, we will do it willingly even the hardship and fatigue are greater."

The 16 new members of the "March 8" Diving Team feared neither hardship nor fatigue. They plunged into production after one month or more of drilling at sea. In June last year, they went to collect the ch'i-lin weeds for the first time. To make the most of time, they put out to sea at 6:30 a.m. before the tides receded. Together with the old workers, they doggedly worked at sea for 12 hours. Everyone of them overfulfilled the daily production target. That month everyone had 12 days for collection, the target 700 catties. 19-year-old Wang Yen devoted nine days to collection and brought in nearly 1,800 catties.

In the past, motor junks were all steered by old workers. For the purpose of bringing up a new generation, the farm decided to let Wang Yen act as the captain of the No. 9092 motor junk. Wang Yen bravely shouldered this heavy burden. She earnestly learned steering and other skills from an old captain, and finally trained herself into a skilled captain.

Eighteen-year-old Lin Hsiao-hung was one day down with influenza. The doctor recommended a rest. The following day she felt slightly better and immediately put out to sea. But the boat had gone not far when she felt dizzy and sick in the stomach. Soon she vomited, mouthful after mouthful. Seeing that she was sick, the team leader Ch'en Yüeh-lan made her lie down. But no sooner the team leader had jumped into the sea from the bow, Lin Hsiao-hung slipped down into the water astern. She stuck it out and got back only after she completed her task like everyone else.

At present, both Wang Yen and Lin Hsiao-hung have become deputy leaders of the "March 8" Diving Team. Like other members, they are adding to their skills through struggle and growing healthily in the teeth of the storm.

Carrying the Revolution Through to the End and Braving the Winds and Waves Without Turning Back

The integration of educated young people with the workers, peasants and soldiers is the business of a whole generation. The young educated women have said, "Our striking root at the seashore to make revolution is but the first step of weighing the anchor for a 10,000-knot voyage. To forever advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary road, we must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, constantly heighten our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution, and fight against all non-proletarian ideas.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, to undermine the revolutionary movement for the rustication of educated young people, the class

enemy brought out the banner of so-called "returning to the city to stage a rebellion" in a vain attempt to incite the rusticated educated young people into flowing back to the city. When this evil wind reached Ch'iunghsi hsien, the old workers of the farm warmly went to chat with the young educated women of the "March 8" Team and taught them, "To make revolution, we must stick it out to the last and not turn back in the teeth of winds and waves." Under the leadership of the Party branch, they studied once again Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," unfolded mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, and, at the same time, persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production and in sticking to their production posts, and accomplished their production targets with flying colors.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the educated young women associated their personal experience in striking root at the seashore and their healthy growth with an in-depth criticism of Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism and the criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that maliciously attacked the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise." Their consciousness in clinging to the seaside was raised still higher.

Looking back over the experience of their rapid growth after getting down to the countryside, the young women felt happy, glorious and the weight and enormity of their duties. They said:

"Remember, a river with its source cut off will cease to flow; a tree taken out of the soil will wilt."

"What are the ideals and the future of revolutionary youths? They want to build socialism, realize communism and wholeheartedly serve the people." This represents the ideals of the educated young women of the "March 8" Diving Team and the road they persevere in taking. (Abridged by this newspaper)

- By NCNA Correspondent

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WOMEN DAY

Peking Tea Party Celebrates International Working Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

the peking women's federation held a tea party in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this afternoon to celebrate international working women's day.

wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and li su-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the tea party and spent the festival together with distinguished women guests and friends from various countries as well as more than 1,400 women worker-peasant-soldier representatives and those from other fronts.

among the foreign women guests present at the tea party were princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; wives of diplomatic envoys of various countries in china; diplomats and wives of diplomats in embassies; experts and wives of experts who are helping china with its socialist construction; guests visiting china; and correspondents and trainees in peking.

fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking women's federation, made a speech at the tea party. on behalf of the chinese women, she expressed warm, festival greetings to the distinguished guests.

she said, "under the leadership of the party's central committee headed by chairman mao, the political status and mental outlook of the broad masses of chinese women have undergone a tremendous change since the founding of the people's republic of china. especially, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they have assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and further freed themselves from the fetters of conventional ideas and conceptions. regarding their work as integrated with the world revolution, they are battling on all fronts, full of vigour, militancy and confidence, and making their contribution to the cause.

"now, together with the people of the whole country, they are conscientiously studying our great leader chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory. determined to carry the continued revolution under the

dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, they are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and striving to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the fourth national people's congress, so as to build china into a powerful modern socialist country.

"at present, the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people. women of all countries keep scoring new victories in the struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, to achieve or safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty and to win women's rights and emancipation. following chairman mao's teachings, we chinese women will as always stand together with women of all other countries, carry this struggle through to the end and steadily advance the cause of human progress."

the party was permeated with an atmosphere of joy, friendship and solidarity. women representatives from various fronts and guests from other countries mixed in cordial chats and joined in the wish that the friendship and unity of the chinese women and those in all other countries would be further consolidated and developed.

attending the party were women members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, women members of the n.p.c. standing committee, women ministers and vice-ministers under the state council and leading members of the peking women's federation, as well as women representatives from all walks of life in peking.

at the party, a performance of songs and dances given by peking children drew hearty applause from all present.

Women's Day Relay Race Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

more than one thousand women in peking competed in a relay race held on tienanmen square here today in celebration of international working women's day.

jointly sponsored by the peking women's federation and a dozen other organizations, the competition drew women sports enthusiasts from more than 160 units including factories, people's communes, government institutions, army units and schools. the race was conducted in two groups, with workers, peasants, fighters and cadres in group a and students in group b.

early in the morning, women from various trades, clad in red or green sports suits, gathered on the square in high spirits. assistants and cooks from restaurants and canteens in the eastern city district formed a team. they remarked: "this race is organized entirely for women thanks to the kindness of chairman mao and the communist party under whose leadership our political status has greatly improved and our economic interests and health are protected."

the race began with the participants shouting the slogan: "build up a sturdy physique for the reconstruction and defence of the motherland." the race covered a total distance of 8,600 metres with 2,300 metres each for the first and fourth legs and 2,000 metres each for the two intervening legs. tens of thousands of people along the route roared with cheers as the sportswomen put up a keen competition.

a veteran runner named chen shih-chiung was one of the first to finish the first leg in group a. the eldest participant in today's event, this 43-year-old storehouse keeper in the chienhua machinery plant has the honour of winning the women's 200-metre sprint in the first national workers' sports meet in 1955. back in her plant, she actively organizes women workers for such exercises as running and ball games. her team was placed third in group a today. she said that she liked sports because she wanted to toughen herself up for the socialist construction.

there was a blond girl in the team of peking university. she was margaret mcgregor, a canadian student of philosophy. she said she was delighted to join chinese girls in the relay race in honour of international working women's day. this was a good opportunity to increase the friendship between the students and women of canada and china, she added. she expressed the hope that working women of all countries would unite and work for women's liberation. she ran a pretty fast leg to stand her team in good stead.

the more than 80 judges were all women working in physical culture departments. the chief judge was wu fu-shan, a noted high jumper and now a leading member of the peking municipal committee of physical culture and sports. she said that the relay race was a review of the successes of mass sports activities among women on all fronts and a powerful refutation of the reactionary fallacies spread by lin piao and confucius to play down the role of women.

WOMEN PAINTERS

Chinese Working Women Are Masters of Socialist New Culture

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 9, 1975)

known as the "home of chinese peasant painters," huhsien county in northwest china's shensi province has more than 170 spare-time women painters. this is one-fourth of the county's total number of peasant painters.

over 30 production brigade's fine arts groups in the county are led by peasant women. among the women painters are party branch secretaries of production brigades, chairmen of brigade women's federations, commanders of militia companies, brigade bookkeepers, barefoot doctors and school teachers. most of the painters are ordinary commune members.

this shows that the chinese working women, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, have been emancipated politically and economically and become masters of socialist new culture.

paintings by these peasant women describe the struggles of the peasants for building socialist new villages. the themes are clear-cut, the composition is solid and the colouring bright.

china held national arts exhibitions on several occasions in the past few years. works by the county's women painters were entered in all the exhibitions. newspapers devoted ample space to more than 30 reproductions of the paintings by the county's peasant women. their master pieces were on display at china's mobile national arts exhibitions as well as at chinese exhibitions held abroad.

by their own hands, these peasant women are building socialist new villages and depicting the village splendours graphically. how do they look at their own creative art?

sixtyone-year-old yen yu-chen, nurse of a kindergarten, said: "before liberation, our world belonged to the landlords. and we poor peasants worked like beasts of burden for them. my husband and my six-year-old child suffered from serious illness. we were too poor to afford a doctor and they died."

"everything changed after liberation," the woman painter said, "and i feel younger than ever before. last year, i volunteered to look after children in our brigade's kindergarten. i was so happy at work that i made a drawing entitled 'our brigade's kindergarten'. i want the people to see in the picture how chairman mao is concerned with the working women and how happy are the children in the new society.

"my fellow villagers were jubilant one day when the new tractor bought by our brigade was driven to our village. i'm now drawing a picture reflecting the happy scene. my painting voices what i want to say from the bottom of my heart."

agro-technician hsi hsiu-hsia is another spare-time painter there. after attending a training course, the 20-year-old painter wants to draw 16 paintings on different subjects. she said: "i love my mountain village. i'm proud of the great changes taken place in the village during the great proletarian cultural revolution. i do not want fame, but i feel i must reflect graphically the progress our people have made."

after a combat exercise, chang chun-hsia, an exemplary militiawoman, painted a picture entitled "shooting practice in spare time". this work was reprinted in many newspapers. the 23-year-old militiawoman said: "painting should serve the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. i drew my ideas from the militant life of our militia."

the painting entitled "brigade's chicken farm" drew good comment at the national art exhibition. the painter is a girl named ma ya-li, a chicken farm worker. after she had made several hundred sketches, she painted the pleasant, vivid scene showing more than 200 chickens in different shades and of different varieties, either pecking at food or at one another on a fresh green lawn. she said, "i paint the thriving scene of the people's commune to give a strong rebuttal to lin piao's smears at socialism."

these peasant women never attended schools of fine arts and have had little education. how did they enter the so-called hereditary "palace of art" of the landlord and capitalist classes?

the experiences of li feng-lan, a model cotton-grower and the first peasant woman painter in huhsien county, are a case in point. she has been a spare-time painter for 17 years. owing to her efforts in leading the masses both in production and art creation, she was elected to the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress earlier this year.

she was born in a poor peasant family, and liked to do scissor-cut window pane decorations as a child. but she had to earn her own living when she was only eight years old, and whatever talent she had she could not develop it in the old society.

li feng-lan was the first to enroll at a spare-time fine arts course on the work site of a water conservancy project in 1958. inspired by the tremendous strength of the people's commune, she painted a poster "hero chains dragon" right at the work site, and fellow builders liked it very much. with the help of the commune and by displaying a revolutionary spirit, she overcame many difficulties as she had household work to do and she had little education. she worked with a will and improved her skills. she has since then drawn more than 300 paintings.

during a summer harvest, she portrayed the outstanding peasants in her production brigade under the title "heroes column". she also drew pictorial series showing the histories of a number of former poor peasant families and the village, contrasting their past misery with present happiness as a criticism of the capitalist tendencies in the countryside.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she gave lectures to the worker-peasant-soldier students at the fine arts institute under the central "may 7" college of arts. she said: "it is the socialist system and the solicitude of the party and state that enabled a former poor, illiterate girl like me to serve the people with a painting brush and to manage state affairs on behalf of the working people exclamation"

like li feng-lan, all spare-time women painters in huhsien county are given help by the state in learning how to paint.

the local county party committee and all the communes' party committees each has a leading member in charge of cultural work.

the county cultural center and communes periodically run fine arts courses for peasant painters. the first lecture they are given is chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". this helps them understand why is it that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. the trainees learn to paint in their sparetime after field work. professional painters are invited to give them guidance. trainees have their car fare and stationery expenses covered by the state.

FOLK SINGERS

Mulan, Famous Soprano of Mongolian Nationality

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 9, 1975)

"it's the communist party and the great leader chairman mao that have taught me, a shepherdess, to be a singer for the people, and it's our socialist caravan troupe that has tempered me as such," said mulan, a famous soprano of the mongolian nationality.

thirtyone-year old mulan serves in the ulanmuchi (mobile red cultural troupe) of the inner mongolian autonomous region. born in a herdsman's family, she was fond of singing when a small girl and made her debut at the 1963 nadam festival held in her hometown to celebrate the year's success in livestock breeding. she was widely acclaimed for her pleasant and sonorous voice seasoned with a strong national flavour.

she was then invited to join the "ulanmuchi" of the kulun banner. following her performance at the inner mongolian theatrical festival of ulanmuchi troupes in 1964, she was chosen by the ulanmuchi of the autonomous region for a performance tour of other parts of the country.

in october 1965, the great leader chairman mao received the troupe. like her comrades, mulan was greatly inspired, and decided to make bigger efforts to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and serve the people by singing at her best.

there are about 50 ulanmuchi troupes throughout inner mongolia. each has about a dozen versatile performers who carry musical instruments and portable

properties with them on performance tours across the grasslands for half of the year. in the past decade and more, the artists have left their foot prints practically everywhere in the region, including pastures, mines and out-of-the-way places. and everywhere they live, eat and work with the workers and herdsmen and thus deepen their proletarian feelings. as the herdsmen live far between, they performed sometimes for only a few households.

mulan worked hard to perfect her professional skills under the guidance of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", a work topping her reading list. she often worked late into the night over a single note or line and kept practising basic skills everyday despite the fatigue of the long journeys. she did not know a single note when she first joined the ulanmuchi. but, she can now read the music after hard study with the help of other performers.

mulan can now sing in more than a dozen languages including han, tibetan, uighur and korean. among her best songs are "chairman mao, the people of the grasslands love you", "herdsmen sing the praises of the communist party" and "sing from our hearts toward peking". full of feeling, mulan's stirring rendition expresses the boundless love of the people of all nationalities of china for the great leader chairman mao. people call her a "good singer'of the people".

after a nadam festival performance one autumn day, mulan and her comrades learned that a granny at a nearby residential centre had missed the show. they immediately went to her home to sing for her. after mulan sang the song, "chairman mao, the people of the grasslands love you", the granny was so moved that she clasped mulan by the hand and said in tears: "child, you've sung what is in our hearts."

one winter day, mulan and her comrades went to a border post in a snowstorm to perform for the frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army. this was warmly appreciated by the p.l.a. men.

mulan visited paris last fall on the inaugural flight of the china-france airservice. she sang in french for the working people of france. by her splendid voice, she brought out the profound friendship of the chinese people for the french people. this year, she had the honour to be elected a deputy to the fourth national people's congress and took part in discussions of state affairs with leaders of the country in the great hall of the people. mulan said, "the honour was given to me by the party and the people. as an artist in the service of the people, i will study harder and march onward with a higher level of political consciousness along the revolutionary line on literature and art laid down by chairman mao."

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

Shanghai Improves Maternity and Child Care

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 8, 1975)

the health of women and children has been effectively improved in shanghai where public health institutions conduct extensive physical check-ups and treatment among women.

a maternity and child care network covers the municipal, district, county and street neighbourhood hospitals and commune clinics and is supplemented by doctors trained from among factory workers and residents along street lanes, and by barefoot doctors and midwives in production brigades of rural people's communes.

universal check-ups on gynecological diseases have been carried out in the 10 urban districts and 10 suburban counties of shanghai since 1972, involving more the 1.4 million married women or 80 per cent of those scheduled for examination. touring factories, people's communes and street neighbourhoods, medical groups consisting of professionals and those trained from among the masses gave prompt treatment to patients or sent them to hospitals for operations. diseases seriously threatening women's health, such as cervical carcinoma, were treated as soon as they were discovered.

women are given proper care during periods of menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and baby-nursing. in the rural people's communes nursing mothers, pregnant women and those undergoing menstruation are given special consideration in the assignment of work. in some counties, upwards of 95 per cent of pregnant women get prenatal check-ups.

medical workers from maternity and child care centres often go to nurseries and kindergartens to spread health knowledge and give guidance to the nurses. a total of 110,000 nurses have been trained for nurseries in the past year. over 67,000 children under school age received physical check-ups, and practically all children were given b.c.g. vaccinations and inoculated against smallpox, whooping-cough and several other diseases.

VEGETABLES

Growing Vegetables Scientifically in All Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

many of china's large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas have by and large achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable supplies thanks to the adoption of scientific methods of gardening.

intensive research work in horticulture in china's countryside, especially in the suburban areas, has generally contributed to higher output, greater variety and better quality of vegetables as well as a steady supply to the market all the year round.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations in many places have given greater attention to research work on vegetable growing, setting up and improving research institutes in horticulture and getting leading cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and agro-technicians to work together in scientific experiments. many new successes have been achieved in breeding good seed strains, utilizing hybrid vigour, producing, supplying, storing and processing vegetables in different seasons as well as controlling pests and plant diseases.

in recent years, over 70 new varieties of high-yield, good quality and disease-resistant vegetables have been evolved on the basis of mass experiments. two fine strains of cucumber, the "tientsin research no. 1" and "tientsin research no. 2", are being popularized in more than 20 provinces and cities along with new methods of cultivation. peking, heilungkiang and wuhan have made studies on the monoploid and radiation methods of breeding vegetable seeds with inspiring progress in raising efficiency and breaking new ground in seed culture.

over 20 varieties of good strains of vegetable developed by hybridization have proved capable of increasing output on large tracts of fields. their yields range anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent above those of local strains.

vegetable growing in china used to be affected by seasonal changes, the backward cultivation system and the lack of proper storage facilities, which resulted in either a glut or short supply in different times of the year. to resolve these contradictions, the vegetable growers have taken steps

to space out seeding and harvesting, staggering early ripening with late ripening strains. measures have also been taken to grow vegetables in both warm and cold seasons, store a greater quantity and variety of fresh vegetables and extend the period of storing so as to maintain a steady supply throughout the year.

china has a long history of planting vegetables in plots with protector against cold. according to historical records, the chinese succeeded in growing a great variety of vegetables in hothouses as far back as 2,000 years ago. with the development of scientific gardening since liberation, especially since the start of the cultural revolution, such methods as covering the plot with a layer of leaves, straw and manure, wind-breaks, hotbeds and hothouses have spread widely. as a result, vegetable output has increased constantly. with the development of the plastics industry, plastic sheet shelters are used to protect vegetable cultivating in various parts of the country. northeast china's heilungkiang, kirin and liaoning provinces had 670 hectares of vegetable plots sheltered by plastic sheets in 1974.

thanks to the many measures, more cities are able to ensure a stable supply of vegetables all the year round. in the early post-liberation years, there was only a scanty supply of fresh vegetables on the peking green grocery market in april, august and september. now the situation has changed greatly.

in plant protection, intensive research has been carried out to bring pests and plant diseases under control. stations in various parts of the country now forecast imminent outbreak of pests in line with the principle of laying stress on prevention. the work has proved highly successful. new successes have also been achieved in the introduction of new strains, purification and rejuvenation of local fine strains, cultivation of fine seeds, research in horticultural mechanization as well as research in seed breeding and cultivation of fine strain potato and edible mushroom.

these results are attributed to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. during the cultural revolution, horticulturists and vegetable growers made a penetrating criticism of "the masses are backward", "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and similar reactionary fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and lin piao. as a result, experiments in growing vegetable more scientifically became a mass undertaking. research institutes speeded up scientific research in horticulture by forging closer links with vegetable growers.

the shanghai agricultural science institute cooperated with growers and succeeded in breeding a fine hybrid tomato strain which has been popularized. similarly, the peking agricultural science institute and growers worked together and cultivated a hybrid of semi-late ripening kale which has been popularized.

TREE PLANTING

Tree-Planting Drive in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

with mass participation, a tree-planting drive is in full swing in provinces in southern china.

by early february, people in kwangtung, hunan, hupeh, fukien, kiangsi, kiangsu, anhwei, kweichow and szechwan provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have afforested over 253,000 hectares, prepared another 733,000 hectares for the purpose and planted 580 million trees along roadsides and river banks and around villages and houses.

this year's spring afforestation is undertaken on a larger scale, at faster speed and with better quality.

in line with chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees", leading cadres and the masses in various places are engaging in afforestation as an important aspect of socialist agriculture. leading cadres in szechwan province along with forestry department personnel joined the masses in the countryside in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and in working out plans for afforestation. 8,867 hectares have been afforested by early february, and 200 million trees planted along roadsides and river banks and around houses and villages.

since spring set in, more than two million people in hunan province have gone to the mountains. they have prepared 217,000 hectares for the drive and afforested 30,700 hectares.

provinces and autonomous regions in northern china have also made preparations for spring afforestation. these included preparation and allocation of land and saplings, and arrangement of manpower. some places have begun to plant trees.

BAST FIBERS

East China Province Increases Jute, Ambari Hemp

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 9, 1975)

east china's chekiang province, china's top jute and ambari hemp producer, averaged 4.35 tons a hectare in 1974 and the total was 14 times that of early post-liberation years. a number of production brigades exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare.

production was accelerated when soviet social-imperialism disrupted china's import of bast-fibre from a friendly country in the early 1970's. the people's revolutionary determination to increase bast-fibre production rapidly and self-reliantly became greater and water conservancy works were built, irrigation ditches dug and farmland levelled to ensure that fields give high stable yield.

scientific experiment groups in communes and production brigades have bred good seed strains and improved farming methods. now china is basically self-sufficient.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Special Stamps

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications today issued a set of four special stamps printed in colour photogravure.

under the title "women teachers of village schools", the stamps reflect how women teachers in china's vast countryside, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on education, try their best to run various types of schools in rural areas, on grasslands and in fishing villages to bring up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

one stamp shows a woman teacher assiduously studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works;

another depicts a woman teacher on the grassland making her round on horseback to give lessons to pupils living far apart in yurts.

still another features a woman teacher instructing her pupils on a people's commune yard on how to use an abacus for calculating grain output after a good harvest;

the last one shows a teacher giving a lesson on boat to children of a fishing fleet.

each stamp has a face value of 8 fen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian People's Triumphant Pace Is Irresistible,
Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "the cambodian people's triumphant pace is irresistible".

the article reads:

an inspiring change is taking place in the situation of cambodia.

the cambodian people's armed forces launched a powerful new offensive at the beginning of this year and have won remarkable successes in the past two months through fighting valiantly to clear out the enemy troops. they wiped out over 14,000 enemy men and captured many important strongholds just in places around phnompenh alone. they have now cut land and water communication lines to phnompenh and tightened the encirclement of the city. panic and confusion grip the lair of lon nol. this traitorous clique which is running out of ammunition and grain is waging a death-bed struggle, relying solely on u.s. emergency airlifts to prolong its feeble existence. the new development in the military situation of cambodia augurs the coming greater victories of the cambodian people. the people of all countries are delighted at this while the u.s. imperialists are in greater dismay.

the united states is taking every measure in a futile effort to maintain the reactionary rule of a handful of traitors in phnompenh. besides stepping up the airlifting of large quantities of weapons and ammunition to phnompenh and preparing to give large amounts of "additional" military "aid" to the lon nol clique, the united states has sent warships to the gulf of siam and declared that the u.s. marines stationed in okinawa are on the alert so as to threaten the cambodian people. head of state of cambodia samdech sihanouk in a statement on march 7 strongly denounced the u.s. act of aggression in stepping up interference in cambodia. the chinese people resolutely support this solemn stand of samdech sihanouk's.

the u.s. government thinks that through additional "aid" and steady shipment of weapons, ammunition, grain and u.s. dollars, it can save the lon nol

clique from the fate of complete defeat. but, it is well known that this clique received billions of u.s. dollars of "aid" in the past five years since the coup d'etat it launched. the united states not only gave money and guns but had made armed intrusions into cambodia in collusion with south vietnamese puppet troops. innumerable bombs had been dropped by u.s. b-52 strategic bombers on cambodia. the result is that the more the u.s. "aid", the more disastrous the defeats of the lon nol clique, while the cambodian patriotic army and people became stronger and stronger in the course of fighting, and the situation in cambodia more and more excellent. now that the raging flames of the cambodian people's revolutionary war have spread to the gate of phnompenh and the lon nol clique is in its death throes, what good can the united states do by granting more "additional" u.s. dollars and weapons to this clique exclamation

in the past few days, the u.s. government again harped on the shopworn theme of so-called "negotiations", and said that it is seeking "a compromise settlement in cambodia in which all elements could play a role". this can only really mean that the u.s. government wants to preserve the remnant forces of the phnompenh traitorous clique's "elements", win a breathing space for this clique until the rainy season and enable it to continue to be entrenched in phnompenh and to go on fighting under the protection of the united states. but this is sheer idle fancy. the royal government of national union of cambodia has declared once and again that it resolutely refuses to hold any "negotiations" with a handful of national degenerates in phnompenh, and that it is determined to carry the just war against u.s. aggression and punitive action against the lon nol traitorous clique to final victory.

the u.s. authorities glibly affirm that they are willing to try to solve the cambodian question. this too is deceitful talk. was not the cambodian question created precisely by the u.s. instigation of the lon nol clique to launch the reactionary coup d'etat? the united states refuses to give up its aggression and interference in cambodia and refuses to stop its support and aid to the lon nol clique. is this not the very reason why the cambodian question has remained unsolved? if the u.s. really wants to solve the cambodian question, it will be a very simple matter. all it has to do is to stop at once all its acts of interference and aggression against cambodia so as to "enable the cambodian nation and people to solve their own internal affairs without foreign interference", just as pointed out in the statement adopted at the second national congress of cambodia.

when the chinese revolution won great victory in 1949, the then u.s. secretary of state dean acheson

moaned reluctantly that this was "the unfortunate but inescapable fact". he admitted: "nothing that this country (u.s.a.-editor) did or could have done ... could have changed that result" -- the victory of the chinese revolution. in the past 20 years or more, colossal changes have taken place in the situation of asia. peoples of various asian countries have achieved great victory in their struggle against imperialism. the peoples of the three countries of indochina have brought about today's excellent situation through their protracted, heroic and arduous struggle for national independence and liberation. despite the lesson of history, the u.s. imperialists are still falling into the rut of history. the development of the situation in cambodia fully shows that justice and strength are on the side of the people. when the people are awakened and united in resolute struggle, no force can hinder their triumphant advance.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Leaves Home for China

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Mar. 8, 1975)

prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana forbes burnham and his wife left here for peking this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were guyana deputy prime minister ptolemy reid, cabinet ministers as well as other high-ranking officials and officers.

also seeing the delegation off were charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy hsu chia-san and leaders of chinese technical missions in guyana.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to guyana were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Documentary Film Shown at 31 International Competition of Sporting Cinematograph

(NCNA-English Rome, Mar. 8, 1975)

a chinese documentary film was shown on march 6 at the 31 international competition of sporting cinematograph held in cortina d'ampezzo, north italy. the film -- "class of traditional chinese boxing and fencing of the peking sparetime physical culture institute" -- was warmly welcomed by the audiance.

over 40 films of more than 10 countries were screened at the competition.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Jamaica for Home

(NCNA-English Kingston, Mar. 7, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by sung ping left here for home this evening after a friendly visit to jamaica in which it presided over the opening of the chinese economic and trade exhibition.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were jamaican minister of state in the prime minister's office dudley thompson, deputy president of the senate benjamin clare, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs gordon wells, and deputy chief of the protocol division of the ministry mrs. carmen roberts. chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao was also present.

jamaican minister of marketing and commerce vivian blake came to the chinese embassy to bid farewell to the chinese delegation before its departure.

the chinese guests were hospitably received during their stay. it visited the nyerere farm in cornwall county, the north coastal area including the montego bay and small industrial projects in the capital.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the delegation's visit on march 4. present on the occasion were about 450 people including jamaican minister of education howard cooke, minister of state in the prime

minister's office dudley thompson, minister of pensions and social security winston jones, attorney general leacroft robinson, chief of staff of the jamaica defence force brigadier r.g. green, and other high government officials, as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries in jamaica and representatives of the chinese residents in the country.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Women's Organizations Strive for Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 9, 1975)

women's organizations in various parts of japan recently engaged in activities to promote the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date.

representatives of more than 40 women's organizations in kanagawa prefecture held a meeting in kawasaki city yesterday to mark the international working women's day. many speakers at the meeting expressed the hope for an everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and between the women of the two countries. they pledged to strive for the early conclusion of japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

chiseiko sawa was the executive president of the kanagawa committee to welcome the chinese women's delegation last year. she said at the meeting that the most important task at present to help achieve an everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples is to strive for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and enhance friendship between the two peoples and between the women of the two countries.

iteo hanada, over 60 years old, is an activist for japan-china friendship. she said at the meeting that the peoples of japan and china must live in friendship for ever. at present it is imperative to strive vigorously for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the women's department of the osaka federation of the tribal liberation league, the osaka headquarters of the japanese women's association, the kansai women's league, the women's department of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox)

also held meetings and launched signature campaigns to promote japan-china friendship.

on march 7, the federation of women's organizations in ashibetsu, hokkaido, held a meeting to mark the international working women's day. at the meeting the secretary-general of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) appealed to women's organizations in japan to unfold a mass movement for an early conclusion of the treaty.

women's organizations in tokyo, kyoto, hyogo, yamaguchi, oita, otaru and sapporo also held meetings recently to mobilize japanese women to strive for the conclusion of the treaty.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Government Delegation Led by Vice Premier Pak Sung Chul Stops Over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1975)

a government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean administrative council, arrived in peking by special plane at noon today for a stop-over on its way to iran.

the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking.

minister li chiang and vice-minister han nien-lung gave a luncheon at the airport in honour of vice-premier pak sung chul and the other korean comrades.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

the norwegian trade delegation led by arne gunnar stein lie, secretary of state to the prime minister's office, left peking for home by air today at the end of its visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and norwegian ambassador to china torleiv anda.

during the delgation's stay in china, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting met its members and gave a banquet in their honour. vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and acting general manager of the bank of china keng tao-ming met them on separate occasions. the norwegian guests had trade discussions with chinese import and export corporations, visited a rural people's commune and a factory and toured places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

the delegation arrived in china on march 1 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ministers Receive Chinese Vice Minister

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 7, 1975)

four peruvian ministers received on separate occasions today and yesterday chen mu-hua, head of the chinese delegation to the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organisation (unido) and china's vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. they had cordial and friendly conversations with her.

the four peruvian ministers are: miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of foreign affairs; alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and tourism; jorge fernardez maldonado, minister of energy and mines; and javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries.

present on the occasions were chiao jo-yu, deputy-head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to peru, and pu ming, also a deputy-head of the chinese delegation and a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Junior Speed-Skaters Leave Sweden for Home

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 7, 1975)

china's junior speed-skating team with yang tien-hsiang as leader and wu cheng-chiang as deputy leader left here for home today after participating in the second world junior speed-skating championships held in stroemsund, sweden, on march 1 and 2.

girl and boy speed-skaters from 18 countries and regions took part in the championships. in the 3,000-metre race, chinese girl speed-skater piao mei-chi bettered the chinese national junior record of 5 minutes 15 seconds 30 by 5 minutes 14 seconds 79. she was placed fifth in this event. she won the sixteenth place in the four-event total with 214.927 points.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai National Assembly Speaker Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the national assembly of thailand, received and had a friendly conversation with members of the chinese medical delegation in bangkok on march 6, according to a bangkok report.

senate speaker chitti tingsabadh and others were present on the occasion.

the delegation was sent by the chinese medical association.

leader of the delegation tu pao-chung presented gifts to the national assembly speaker who accompanied the chinese delegation in a tour of the parliament.

the chinese delegation arrived in bangkok for a friendly visit on february 19 at the invitation of the medical association of thailand.

on the evening of february 22, president of the medical association of thailand udom poshakrishna gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation which was attended by pichai rattakvl and chatichai choonhavan.

in visits to medical colleges and hospitals in the past few days, members of the delegation saw surgical operations performed by thai doctors and exchanged experience with them.

from march 1 to 5, the delegation visited chiang mai in north thailand. the guests were warmly welcomed and accorded cordial hospitality everywhere by thai medical workers and other people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Feature Story: New Features of Ancient Country by Red Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" yesterday carried an article entitled "new features of an ancient country by the red sea" written by the chinese journalist delegation on its visit to the yemen arab republic. excerpts from it read:

with a history of 3,000 years written down, the yemen arab republic is one of the cradles of ancient arab civilization. like other third world countries, it was invaded and trampled upon by colonialists and imperialists. yet, the yemeni people are a valiant people. persisting in protracted fight, they twice drove away foreign invaders and won independence. only after arduous struggle, was the yemen arab republic, the first republic in yemen's history, founded.

tempered and educated in protracted and arduous struggle, the yemeni people treasure and value the independence and freedom won through sanguinary struggle. during our stay in the country, we

saw everywhere people building their motherland and developing their national economy. a yemeni government official said, "our poverty and backwardness were caused by long colonialist and imperialist aggression and cruel rule by feudal royal families. we are making every effort to march forward step by step. we are determined to wipe out the dark page in history exclamation"

in history, yemen was a country on the arabian peninsula famous for its agriculture. as two thirds of its area are mountains and plateaus, the yemen arab people have struggled against nature for thousands of years and summed up rich experience in cultivating and building mountainous areas. anyone who has been here is impressed by the terraced fields all over the hills. we came to the "green ibb" where three quarters are hilly areas. the provincial capital was built on a mountain. we got a bird's-eye view on top of the mountain and saw a vast sea of terraced fields. sorghum, maize, barley, wheat and all kinds of fruit trees such as papaya and bananas were growing well. ibb province, which is self-sufficient in grain, supplies the surplus for other regions. it has become an important agricultural area in this country. agriculture had been undeveloped due to age-long colonialist, imperialist aggression and feudal rule. in recent years the government attached importance to the development of agriculture, taking such measures as supplying peasants with good strains of seeds and fertilizer, building irrigation works and putting into use tractors and other agricultural machines. despite of natural calamities for consecutive years, agriculture has developed.

there had been only a few handicrafts in yemen. since the founding of the republic, there appeared some 1,700 factories, including textile, cement, cigarette, soda water, plastic shoe, aluminium product factories and other small and medium-sized ones. we visited the sanaa cotton textile printing and dyeing mill, the biggest factory in the country with 1,600 workers and employees, of which more than 300 are women -- the first generation of women engaged in the country's industrial production. the mill's 360 looms produce 10 million yards of 20 kinds of cloth a year which meet one third of local consumption. we also visited the bright and clean cigarette factory where 250 workers produce four kinds of cigarette. the factory not only meets local requirements but also produces 4,000 more cases of cigarette for export every month.

parallel with the development of economic construction, the country's education also makes progress. in the arab-styled buildings of sanaa university, 1,800 students study in its four faculties. the university is being expanded.

we were deeply impressed by the yemeni people's sincere friendship towards the chinese people. a historian in sanaa told us in detail the long-existed friendship between the two peoples which has been enhanced. on road construction sites, in factories and hospitals, chinese experts and technicians work side by side with the yemeni people. pointing to the sanaa-hodeida road, a yemeni friend told us with emotion, "the road links our capital and hodeida. but in our hearts, it links sanaa and peking." a member of the chinese medical team said with feeling, "though we are far from our motherland, we are not strangers in a strange land. whenever we face difficulties, the yemeni people extend their helpful hands." once, while touring the fishing port of moha in the red sea, three chinese doctors got injured in a car accident. a yemeni lorry driver immediately took them to the hospital. on hearing the news, many yemeni friends who knew or did not know the injured chinese doctors went to the hospital to express their regards to them.

a moving story of chinese and yemeni doctors performing a heart operation together had been spread in sanaa. this was the first heart operation in the history of arab yemen. 16 year-old osman, the only son of an old peasant in a mountain village, had a serious mitral stenosis for four years. he had been sent for doctors everywhere, but it was too serious to be cured. later, three chinese and two yemeni doctors succeeded in performing an operation on his heart after overcoming many difficulties. yemeni friends congratulated them one after another. one yemeni said gaily: "this is a manifestation of the friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples exclamation" abdel, a yemeni doctor who had took part in the operation, told us in excitement: "i have realized from this that both yemen and china belong to the third world. we will be strong enough if we are united like one man, learn from each other and march on together."

our friendly visit has come to an end. but the friendly talk by chairman hamdi of the command council of the republic when he received us is still fresh in our memory. he said: "the yemeni people assess the friendship between yemen and china with particular eyes. we show particular concern for this friendship." yes, we felt this deeply during our visit. we wish that this friendship will develop further.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1975)

zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga and his party arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

greeting the distinguished guests at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

also present were j.v.b. mukupa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy here.

Chinese and Zambian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks with zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga here today.

taking part in the talks on the zambian side were charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking p.l. kasanda, director of the asian department of the zambian foreign ministry a.s. mweemba, commercial counsellor a.i. linyama, military attache colonel g.k. zyongwe, and second secretary j.v.b. mukupa of the zambian embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the ministry, and chang yi-chun, wang nung-sheng and sung kuo-ching.

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Zambian Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga and his party.

present at the banquet were p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and his wife and embassy officials.

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

in his speech, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua praised the remarkable successes the zambian government and people have achieved in their advance along the road of national independence under the leadership of president kaunda. he pointed out that the zambian government and people "have frustrated repeated imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist and white racist schemes of political subversion, military provocation and economic blockade, thus successfully safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty."

speaking of the current situation on the dynamic continent of africa, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "the situation of the united struggle of the great african people against imperialism has never been so excellent. the many african countries are advancing steadily along the road of consolidating national independence and developing their national economy and culture. the struggle for national liberation waged by the people in non-independent territories and southern africa in particular, is mounting irresistibly. through protracted armed struggles, the people in portuguese colonies have at last won the right to national independence." he pointed out: "but historical experience tells us that imperialism and colonialism of all descriptions will not be reconciled to defeat or step down easily from the stage of history, but will inevitably attempt to fight back. the white racists in southern africa are changing their tactics in a vain attempt to avert their doom. the superpowers, in particular, are covetously seeking chances to worm their way in. it is still a long, arduous and complicated struggle for the african people to win liberation for the whole african continent." he declared:

"we are sure that the ever more awakening and united great african people will frustrate the enemy's vicious schemes and advance from victory to victory with the support of all revolutionary peoples so long as they heighten vigilance, fight resolutely and are good at using revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the enemy."

the chinese foreign minister said that the peoples of china and zambia have forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. "foreign minister mwaanga's current visit to china will surely deepen the mutual understanding and the profound friendship between our two peoples," he said.

in reply, zambian foreign minister mwaanga spoke warmly of the unbreakable bonds of friendship, brotherhood and fraternity which exist between china and zambia.

he castigated the obnoxious policy of apartheid being practised in zimbabwe, namibia and azania. "zambia's freedom is itself placed in jeopardy while colonialism, imperialism and racism remain dominant on our borders," he stated. "we want namibia to be independent on the basis of majority rule. we completely reject any and all plans aimed at dividing namibia into bantustans or so-called population groups."

the zambian foreign minister explained his government's position on the question of zimbabwe as follows: "first, we are determined to achieve independence for zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule. second, we prefer to achieve this objective round the conference table. third, if the opponents of independence reject the conference table or come to the conference table only to sabotage the achievement of independence on the basis of majority rule, then africa will have no other alternative but to intensify the armed struggle with all its consequences."

speaking about the inhuman policy of apartheid practised in azania by the south african racist government, minister mwaanga declared that the people of zambia will continue to fight it anywhere and everywhere until final victory is assured.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 21, 1975 No. 5816

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* NATIONAL *
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SELF-RELIANCE

Persevere in Self-Reliance To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Hu Jung (胡 容)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 7, 1975

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Take self-reliance as primary and winning foreign aid as supplementary, do away with blind faith, carry out industrial and agricultural work by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, implement technical revolution and cultural revolution, topple the slave mentality, bury dogmatism, seriously learn the good experiences of other countries and also study the bad experiences of theirs so as to draw warning from them--this is our line." This line has enabled us to triumph over the imperialist blockade and resist the pressure of social-imperialism. Despite the rise and fall of economic crises and unrest in the capitalist world, the economy of China is at all times marked by solid and vigorous development.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." A clear understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is most important to our further and consciously adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. Adherence to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is essential not only to the development of the socialist economy, but also to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. Marxism holds that the political

independence and economic independence of a country are closely related. Without political independence, it is not possible to build an independent economy, and without an independent economy, political independence is also incomplete and infirm. Throughout the historical period of socialism, there are not only the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and the grounds and conditions for the emergence of capitalism at home, but also the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism in the international arena. Only by adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, striving to build an independent and a relatively comprehensive industrial system and system of national economy, working for the all-round realization of the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technique, and guaranteeing that the dictatorship of the proletariat has a firm socialist economic base can we help the proletariat overcome the bourgeoisie, and smash the subversive and aggressive activities of imperialism and social-imperialism, thus enabling us to stand invincible forever.

Precisely because of the important role played by the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it was vigorously opposed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. He nonsensically said that "it is better to buy boats than to build them and to charter boats than to buy them," and vigorously advocated the comprador philosophy. Clamoring that "should in the future imperialism come to China to operate mines and set up factories, this could also be permitted on the basis of sharing profits for mutual benefit," he openly stood for selling out our sovereign rights. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was also such a vassal who worshipped and fawned on foreigners. These chieftains of the opportunist line vainly attempted to usher the wolf into the house and let imperialism and social-imperialism manipulate our economic arteries for the purpose of changing the basic line of our Party, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and overcome the blockade and pressure applied by imperialism and social-imperialism. Through relying on the creative power of the people of the whole country and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, we have implemented the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation with industry as the leading factor." The bumper harvests in agriculture reaped by China for years in succession have guaranteed the close to 800 million people of their basic need for food and clothing, consolidated the alliance of workers and peasants and constantly pushed forward the national economy as a whole. Industrial production has also increased by a big margin. This has enabled us to build in not too long a time our country from an extremely backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial, agricultural country into a socialist country with initial prosperity free from external and internal debts. Practice shows that with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance displayed by the broad masses, we can trample all difficulties underfoot and bring about the vigorous development of our economy.

Adherence to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is a socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. The strength of self-reliance lies in the masses. Lenin said, "Vigorous and creative socialism is created by the masses of the people themselves." In China, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants who led the life of draft animals in the old society have become the masters in the new society. They deeply realize that "only socialism can save China." There is latent in the masses great enthusiasm for socialism. This is the source of our strength for building socialism by maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our hands and relying on our own efforts. In order to tap this great fountain, it is necessary to carry out well the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, criticize and repudiate revisionism, criticize and repudiate the capitalist tendencies, and criticize and repudiate the comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, extravagance and waste, and other erroneous ideas and styles of work. Otherwise, we cannot liberate ourselves from the yoke of slave mentality and dogmatism, fully bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, and adhere to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our hands and relying on our own efforts.

Our economic construction is developed through the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Take the development of the chemical fertilizer industry in Hunan for example. In the past, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the blind faith in "foreign equipment" and the worship of "foreign dogma," the development of the chemical fertilizer industry was seriously hampered. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized and repudiated the revisionist line, the comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and whipped up a mass movement for the development of the chemical fertilizer industry on the basis of self-reliance. Since 1970, we have built ourselves 66 sets of installations for making synthetic ammonia and completed 87 nitrogenous fertilizer plants. The number of phosphate fertilizer plants has increased from 9 to 32, and the whole province has been able to produce 90 percent of the chemical fertilizer it needs. The Liuyang phosphate mine of this province was started by the masses with indigenous methods. At first, there were neither factory premises, nor equipment, nor technical knowledge. Some people whipped up a chilly wind and spread the view that "since the ore here is of so low a grade, it could hardly pass the economic barrier even after it has passed the technical barrier, and could hardly pass the user barrier even after it has passed the economic barrier." They urged dismounting right away. However, the broad masses of worker took Mao Tsetung thought as weapon. Following the example of the Taching workers, they used steel picks to dig and poles to carry the ore when there was no mining equipment. When they had no technical knowledge, they taught and learned from each other. When the ore grade was low, they tested it again and again together with

the relevant units. In this way, they finally broke through the technical, economic and user "barriers," and made use of ore of middle and low grades to produce phosphate fertilizer compatible with the standard quality set by the state. Through evolving from an indigenous plant to a modern plant, from a small plant to a big plant, this mine has developed to become a mechanized phosphate fertilizer base in the whole province.

In emphasizing self-reliance, we never call for "adopting a policy of isolation" or rejecting foreign aid. We are always of the view that according to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the development of friendly cooperation in the economic field between socialist countries is of help toward accelerating the building of socialism in different countries. For countries with different social systems, under the conditions of respecting state sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and making up what the other lacks, the development of economic and technical exchange for overcoming one's weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points is also essential. However, we must apply the viewpoint of one dividing into two and adopt an analytical attitude toward all things. We should see that each country or nation has its strong points as well as its shortcomings. We must learn the good experiences of other countries and must take warning from their bad experiences. To describe all foreign things as absolutely good and all our own things as absolutely bad and to feel that we are inferior to others in every respect--this is the mentality of Chia Kuei who was accustomed to be a vassal. With this kind of mentality, we can only follow the routine and stick to old ways, and trail behind others at a snail's pace. This mentality must be abolished before we can make correct use of the good things of other countries in China and really make foreign things serve China.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." So long as we conscientiously study the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, correctly orient the ideological and political line, uphold the drive, the revolutionary enthusiasm and the desperate spirit of the period of revolutionary war in the past, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, show firm faith in and rely on the masses, and persevere in launching mass movements on all fronts, our socialist construction will make rapid headway and our proletarian dictatorship will be constantly consolidated and strengthened.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Study Well Chairman Mao's Important Instruction and Unfold in Depth the Revolution in Education

by

Chao Kuang-wu (赵光武), teacher of the Philosophy Department of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has reflected the inevitable trend of historical development, represented the fundamental interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat and developed the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. We support it with all our hearts and resolutely act upon it.

The brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's is of major practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing and guarding against revisionism and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. Under the excellent situation marked by a great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great achievements scored in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it has clearly pointed out for us the direction and task of continued revolution. It calls on us to continuously keep a sober head, see that socialist society is the period of struggle between decaying capitalism and growing communism in which there is still harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic foundatin, pay attention to solving problems in the aspect of relations of production and grasping well the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and continuously sweep away the breeding grounds for revisionism. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is a general program for us to further understand and implement the Party's basic line, unfold in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and carry out various other tasks.

Chairman Mao points out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood." The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat rests on the scientific analysis that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society. The implementation of this instruction can enable us to further see the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the spheres of education and hence to raise our consciousness in "the need of revolution in education."

The ideological and cultural battlefield is the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes, and "the bourgeois prejudices are especially stubborn in the educational circles." Before the great proletarian

cultural revolution, in the educational battlefield, the revisionist line was in a dominant position, the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist forces were well entrenched and very complicated, and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. Only in recent few years was education fundamentally revolutionized. The thorough reform of the educational system and the old teaching policies and methods still calls for a protracted struggle. Practice of struggle makes us realize more and more deeply that with the bourgeoisie and revisionism criticized penetratingly, vigorously and thoroughly, the revolution in education will take big strides forward and the situation will be favorable. Otherwise, the bourgeois restoration forces will rear their heads. To deepen the revolution in education, we must arm our brains with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, develop the proletariat spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, work against revisionism and display exuberant militancy and indomitable perseverance in fighting the bourgeoisie and revisionism to the end.

Chairman Mao points out, "Exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture." This directive is essential to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has also clearly pointed out for us the fundamental task of the revolution in education. This calls for transforming the school into a tool for the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the school can bring up one group after another of staunch fighters to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and can create revolutionary public opinion for the proletariat and strengthen dictatorship over the ideology of all exploiting classes. To this end, we must persist in taking class struggle as the main course of study and putting the transformation of students' thinking above all else, constantly criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and win new victories in the revolution in education.

Toward the three major differences in socialist society, there has always been a violent struggle between the two roads in the educational battlefield. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line calls for gradually narrowing these differences and advancing toward communism. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line takes the widening of the three major differences as an important tactic for the restoration of capitalism. Chairman Mao's directive on the need of restricting bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat has also further pointed out for us the direction for the development of proletarian education. The methods of "from the commune and back to the commune" and "going up or stepping down many times" followed by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College enable the school to be operated on an ever larger scale oriented toward the lower level, and to take new strides in restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing three major differences. The students trained by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College resolutely insist on taking the socialist road, and many of them have looked beyond the narrow confines of bourgeois rights, and got rid of the philistine practice of thinking about narrow personal gains and losses to serve the people wholeheartedly. The experience of

the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is of strategic significance and has set a good example for us to stand resolutely for the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose and prevent revisionism. We must read and study seriously, persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight for still greater victories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and in the revolution in education!

* * *

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Strengthen the Unity of the People of All Nationalities and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Min Yeh-wen (闵业文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 14, 1975)

The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 1st session of the 4th National People's Congress stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." "The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state. The areas where regional national autonomy is exercised are all inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China." "All the nationalities are equal. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed." "We should consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." These stipulations incisively reflect the supreme interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, give full expression to the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities of our country and will play the role of giving a tremendous impetus to the struggle of the people of all nationalities of our countries in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Ours is a unitary multi-national state. Apart from the Hans, there are 54 minority nationalities. Though the population of the minority nationalities accounts for only 6 percent of the total population of the whole country, the areas inhabited by them make up 50 to 60 percent of the total area of the whole country. The people of all nationalities in our country have from generation to generation labored, multiplied and struggled on this land of China. "The people of all nationalities of China oppose oppression of nationalities from abroad and went to use the tactics of resistance to get rid of such oppression. They are for an alliance on an equal basis and not for mutual oppression." After a long period of heroic struggle--especially in the past half century and more, the people of all nationalities of China united closely under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party have jointly overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the great People's Republic of China, thus ending forever the situation of national disunity and chaos as described by the lines, "Long was the night and slow the crimson dawn to spread in this land; for hundreds of years have demons and monsters swept in a swirling dance, and the five hundred million people were disunited." As Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in our country, has pointed out, "Since the day of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, all nationalities of China have united as a great family of fraternal cooperation."

The dictatorship of the proletariat stands for the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country. In the pre-liberation old China, the Kuomintang reactionaries denied the existence of many nationalities in China and called the various minority nationalities other than the Hans as "clans." They carried out the reactionary policy of national oppression and went to the extreme in practicing the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the various minority nationalities. After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the system of national oppression has been fundamentally abolished, thus enabling the people of all minority nationalities to enjoy an equal status politically and the rights as the masters.

According to the provision in the Constitution that "all the nationalities are equal," all the nationalities in our country, irrespective of the size of their population and areas, and whether they live in compact or scattered communities, enjoy entirely equal rights in the political life of the state. The people of all nationalities jointly participate in the management of state affairs on an equal footing. At the 4th National People's Congress, the 54 minority nationalities are all represented. Of the vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, four are from the minority nationalities. Of the members of the Standing Committee, many are also people of minority nationalities. This gives full expression to the equality of all nationalities and the great unity of people of all nationalities.

The policy of regional national autonomy is a fundamental policy of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party for the solution of the nationality problems in our country. After liberation, our Party and state have successively established five autonomous regions, 29 autonomous prefectures (chou) and 69 autonomous counties (hsien) in areas where the minority nationalities live in compact communities. All areas where regional national autonomy is exercised are inalienable parts of the Chinese People's Republic. Regional national autonomy is the most important hallmark of the equality and unity of the nationalities as well as an organizational form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The autonomous organs in all national autonomous areas are the tools the dictatorship of the proletariat. Apart from exercising the functions and powers of local organs of state, they exercise autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law. This fully assures the people of minority nationalities of their right to equality and their right to autonomy, thus uniting the broad masses of the people of the minority nationalities, consolidating the unity of the motherland and strengthening the national unity and thus further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The strengthening of national unity is the consistent thought of the great leader Chairman Mao, an important part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a fundamental guarantee for our victory. Soon after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Chairman Mao personally wrote the inscription: "All the nationalities of the Chinese People's Republic, unite." During the period of socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the sake of consolidating and developing

the great unity of the people of all nationalities in our country, Chairman Mao put forward the correct handling of the relations among the nationalities as an important problem in the correct handling of contradictions among the people. He also repeatedly taught us, "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."

For the sake of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities in the country, rely on the broad masses of the people of all nationalities, oppress the reactionary classes, the reactionary groups and the elements resisting socialist transformation and socialist construction at home, suppress all seditious and counter-revolutionary activities, and guard against the subversive activities and the possible aggression of the external enemy. We must unite the people of all nationalities, and, under the guidance of the basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for the whole historical period of socialism, oppose following the capitalist road and persist in following the socialist road.

Whether or not the unification of the country and the unity of the nationalities are called for has always been an important problem of historical and actual struggle between the two classes and the two lines. For the purpose of upholding their exploitation system and their reactionary rule over the laboring people, all reactionary classes and the reactionaries at home and abroad invariably tried at all times to undermine the unification of our country and the unity of all nationalities. Imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are all in the habit of using the tactic of launching activities to create national disunity in a vain attempt to split up our great motherland. In their vain attempt to change the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederates also devised all ways and means to sabotage national unification and sow discord in national unity. The people of all our nationalities must closely unite, smash the vicious plot of imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries and safeguard the great socialist motherland.

For the sake of consolidating the unification of the motherland and strengthening national unity, we must implement democratic reforms and carry out socialist revolution among various minority nationalities. Chairman Mao teaches: "National struggle, in the final analysis, is a question of class struggle." This is an irrefutable truth. In class society, any nationality is divided by classes. This is to say that one section of people belong to the upper level, i.e., the exploiting classes, who form the minority; another section is made up of the workers, peasants, serfs and slaves, who account for over 90 percent of the population. In Chinese history, all those who practiced national oppression, provoked national contradictions and created national disputes were the reactionary ruling classes of various nationalities. Therefore, after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, for the purpose of thoroughly eradicating the root cause of national disunity, democratic reforms and socialist

transformation have been carried out successively and people's communes have been established among various nationalities. The consolidation of the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat has further promoted the great unity of the people of all nationalities in our country and brought prosperity and development to the cause of building socialism in the areas of minority nationalities.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, after 25 years of struggle--especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the areas of various minority nationalities have undergone earth-shaking changes. Agriculture, animal husbandry and industry are better developed and there is great economic prosperity as well as improvement in the people's livelihood year after year. The cultural, educational and health undertakings prosper and flourish.

The wicked serf system brought prolong stagnation to society in Tibet, where the economy was lifeless and culture backward. In about a century, the population of Tibet dropped by three-fifths, and the Tibetan nationality was on the verge of extinction. After the one million serfs of Tibet rose to take their destiny in their own hands in 1959, there was bumper harvest in agriculture year after year, and the grain output increased by a big margin. Miracles on earth have thus been performed on the plateau of the "roof of the world." Last year, total grain output was up over 15 percent compared with the bumper-harvest year of 1973 or 150 percent compared with 1958 before the democratic reform. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, through fighting heaven and earth in the past 20 years and more, the people of all nationalities have extended the acreage under cultivation by 150 percent. Compared with the liberation days, grain output has increased by 2.6 times and cotton ten times. On the rolling grasslands of Inner Mongolia, animal husbandry had deteriorated at an alarming rate before liberation. After liberation, there has been development of high quality and high yield in animal husbandry, and at present, the total number of animals is over two times greater than at the time of liberation. At the majestic Sanshengpo on the border of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow, the militiamen of the Tung, Miao, Yao and Han nationalities built irrigation projects on a large scale in the mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," after a hard struggle of five winters and springs. This brought gravitational irrigation to over 3,000 mow of rice fields and insured them of harvest in times of drought and waterlogging. The three communes of Sanshengpo are advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the hsien. The grain output of those brigades benefiting from the irrigation projects have all surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Revolutionary new things are growing luxuriantly everywhere. In the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Kirin Province, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there emerged over 35,000 backbone theorists. Basically there is a group of theorists in every team and most production teams have run political evening schools. Simultaneously with training and building a contingent of Marxist theorists, they have energetically

organized spare-time editing and translation groups on various fronts with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay, and unfolded mass activities in the editing, translation and examination of books. From 1971 to 1974, this spare-time translating force translated and published books in the Korean language that made up over 50 percent of all kinds of books translated and published in the autonomous prefectures.

Practice makes us deeply realize that it is the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the unification of the motherland and the great unity of the people of all nationalities that have made our revolutionary victory of today, the vigorous development of socialist construction and hence the common prosperity of the people of all nationalities possible.

The 4th National People's Congress has called on the people of all nationalities in our country to unite and win still greater victories. By national unity, we mean closely uniting the people of all nationalities around the Paty Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, adhering to the Party's basic line and its various policies, persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the socialist road. We must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, and occupy all spheres of the superstructure with Marxism.

"The Constitution of the People's Republic of China" is a summation of the experience of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and is a fundamental charter jointly observed by the people of all nationalities in our country. We must seriously carry out and bravely defend this Constitution and make our own contributions toward consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening the great unity of the people of all nationalities, and winning new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Leading Cadres Should Take the Lead in Learning Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Li Ch'u (李初)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao has recently gave an important instruction on the question of theory. Chairman Mao points out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance. In compliance with this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, the leading cadres should set the pace in studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proper study of the basic Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the leading cadres setting the pace has a great bearing on upholding the Party's basic line, persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, unfolding the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner, properly waging struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration.

The Party's basic line tells us that in the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. This is because socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalism and in many respects still bears traces of that old society from whose womb it emerges. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes still exist and because they are not reconciled to their defeat, they invariably devise ways and means to launch rabid attacks against the proletariat in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields in a vain attempt to recapture their lost "paradise." After the small-bourgeois stratum steps on the socialist road, it still has a spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. Due to the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, besides the constant emergence of capitalism and the bourgeoisie from small production, this also occurs among a section of the working class and a section of the Party members also know of such a situation. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. All these run counter to socialism.

In our society, there are inevitably bourgeois rights. Chairman Mao points out, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an 8-grade wage system,

distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao also points out that concerning bourgeois right, "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. The class struggle in socialist society, focused on one point, means that the proletariat wants to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat while the bourgeoisie wants to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the historical period of socialism, we must resolutely stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution through to the end before we can guard against capitalist restoration. Although due to division of work the leading cadres have a lot of work to do, they must study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, guide the masses to adhere to the Party's basic line and policies and persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and following the socialist road.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have made us realize more deeply that opposition to and prevention of revisionism is a long and arduous struggle. In order to carry through to the end the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, we must constantly raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Lenin once pointed out: "Opportunism happens to negate class struggle on the most important point, i.e., class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to communism and in the period of the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the entire elimination of the bourgeoisie. Actually, this period inevitably is a period of unprecedentedly violent class struggle in unprecedentedly acute form. Thus, in this period, the state should inevitably be a new type of democratic state (democratic to the proletarians and the poor people in general) and a new type of state of dictatorship (dictatorship over the bourgeoisie)." Although the revisionists are disguised as Marxists, the most fundamental thing they rabidly attack and oppose is Marxism, and they always attack and distort the dictatorship of the proletariat. "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Only by seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we clearly discern what is socialism and what is capitalism; what is the dictatorship of the proletariat and what is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; what is the proletarian revolutionary line and what is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Only in this way can we persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Over the past one year, we have triumphantly carried out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. Under the current excellent situation, we must still keep a tight grip on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The fundamental

aim of this struggle is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and guard against capitalist restoration. Through this struggle, we must further raise our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deeply realize the importance of upholding the Party's basic line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must direct main attention to study and criticism. The criticism of Confucius should be better combined with the study of the basic theories of Marxism concerning class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In publicizing and extolling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for restoration, regression and national betrayal and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the vicious aim of Lin Piao was to change the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Only by seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we deepen further our understanding of the major practical significance and far-reaching historic significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, continuously raise our consciousness in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and persist in firmly and properly grasping the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as a matter of top importance. Only by seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we lay hold of the question of the line and the reactionary essence of Lin Piao and Confucius in practicing restoration and regression and make a penetrating and thorough criticism politically and theoretically. Only by seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we more properly study the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole make the past serve the present, and serve the actual class struggle, opposition to and prevention of revisionism, and the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of popularizing, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the leadership organs must first properly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The leading cadres must take the lead in seriously studying basic Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, assiduously grasp the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, stand at the forefront of the movement, vigorously grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, solve in a down-to-earth and methodical manner some problems still existing in their own areas and departments, and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to each basic-level unit.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the leading cadres taking the lead is also called for in order to build a contingent of Marxist theorists. The facts of class struggle show that without a large contingent of Marxist theorists, there is no means to wage struggle against revisionism and the bourgeoisie and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. From the plane of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must deeply realize the importance of

the building of a contingent of Marxist theorists. For the sake of building a contingent of Marxist theorists, we must also lay hold of problems related to the orientation and the line. We must arm the ranks of theorists with the basic theory of Marxism on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and guide them to learn diligently and well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to understand clearly why they must devote much time and energy to the basic theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Only by taking the lead in studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can the leading cadres grasp better the work of building a contingent of Marxist theorists.

The great leader Chairman Mao shows great concern over the study of Marxism by leading cadres. In "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," Chairman Mao pointed out, "So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our Party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao on many occasions again instructed us to study Marxism and called on us to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." We must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study the basic theory of Marxism on the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to popularize, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and carry the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Grasp Theoretical Study, Promote Industrial Production"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

the "people's daily" today editorially calls on the cadres and masses on china's industrial, communications and capital construction front to make a good study of the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution, promote production, increase the pace of advance and work better to fulfil or overfulfil the fourth five-year plan.

the editorial, entitled "grasp theoretical study, promote industrial production", states in part as follows:

guided by chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and inspired by the fighting tasks set forth by the second plenary session of the party's tenth central committee and the fourth national people's congress, the cadres and masses on our industrial, communications and capital construction front are conscientiously studying the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and grasping revolution and promoting production with an ever greater enthusiasm. an excellent situation prevails on the entire industrial front.

chairman mao said: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? this question must be thoroughly understood. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." we should be deeply aware of the tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance of chairman mao's bringing up this question, and leading cadres should take the lead and study well. we should really spend some time on the study of chairman mao's relevant instructions and the "expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat" and strive to understand them and grasp them well. only by thoroughly understanding the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we consciously adhere to the party's basic line and policies, fulfil the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through to the grass roots, and promote the development of industrial production at a faster rate.

in our study, we should pay attention to investigation of the present state of affairs in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and conduct research on the manifestations of capitalist restoration by the soviet revisionist renegade clique in the economic field. we should link up the current

study closely with the criticism of lin piao and confucius, criticize the revisionist line, criticize tendencies toward capitalism, combat bourgeois corrosion and see to it that our enterprises stick to the socialist orientation.

inspired by the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should broaden and deepen the mass movement, "in industry, learn from taching". the taching oilfield is a red banner unit commended by chairman mao and provides a typical example of upholding "the charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and taking our own road of industrial development. the gist of taching's experience is to take the party's basic line as the key link, grasp firmly the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, put proletarian politics in command of economy, display the revolutionary spirit of "building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift," and promote the rapid development of productive forces. particularly valuable is the good experience taching has provided in gradually narrowing the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour by keeping to the may 7th road and integrating industry with agriculture and town with country. we should look at taching's experience from the high plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

like taching, we should adhere to the party's mass line, launch vigorous mass movements and go all out to build socialism. we should build a contingent of workers armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and a contingent of technicians who are politically red and professionally competent and who integrate themselves closely with the workers and with practice, and build the leading bodies at all levels into united and militant headquarters capable of standing the tests of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. we should give full play to the masses' revolutionary drive, wisdom and creativeness, carry out technical innovation and technical transformation on a mass scale and fully tap the potential of existing enterprises.

it is necessary to strengthen the party's centralized leadership. leading cadres at all levels should further improve their style of work, maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour, go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and effectively grasp typical cases and those departments and units which have a bearing on the situation as a whole.

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our great socialist motherland is thriving with vigour while the capitalist world is bogged down in a profound economic crisis. let us rally closely around the party central committee headed by chairman mao, "maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end," and advance bravely to build our country into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation

OBITUARIES

CPV Martyr's Mother Dies

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 10, 1975)

teng fang-chih, mother of martyr huang chi-kuang, special class combat hero of the chinese people's volunteers who laid down his life in the korean war against u.s. aggression, died of illness in peking on february 27 at the age of 84.

comrade teng fang-chih was born in a poor peasant family in chungchiang county, szechwan province. in response to chairman mao's great call to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and protect our homes and defend our motherland, she in 1951 sent her son huang chi-kuang to the chinese people's volunteers. after huang chi-kuang died heroically in the battle of sangkumryung ridge in korea in october, 1952, she unhesitatingly sent her youngest son and four grandchildren to the chinese people's volunteers and the chinese people's liberation army respectively. our great leader chairman mao received comrade teng fang-chih in 1954. when she went to korea in 1956 as a member of the chinese people's delegation, she was received by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and was awarded an order of national flag, first class. comrade teng fang-chih was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1957. she was named a model peasant of szechwan province in 1962 for her love of the collective and labour. later, she served as member of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, among other posts.

comrade teng fang-chih always concerned herself with the younger generation. she did a lot of work in training

successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, often educating young people and p.l.a. fighters in class struggle, the two-line struggle and the revolutionary traditions by telling them chairman mao's teachings and the heroic deeds of her martyr son huang chi-kuang.

a memorial meeting for comrade teng fang-chih was held in chengtu on march 9.

wreaths were sent from the standing committee of the national people's congress, the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and szechwan provincial army and government organs.

liu hsing-yuan, first secretary of the szechwan provincial committee of the chinese communist party, presided over the meeting. li ta-chang, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a memorial speech.

comrade li ta-chang called on the people to learn comrade teng fang-chih's profound proletarian feelings for the communist party and chairman mao and for the socialist motherland and the chinese people's liberation army and emulate her revolutionary spirit of persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

representatives from the army unit to which martyr huang chi-kuang belonged and representatives of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. chengtu units and of the revolutionary masses and comrade teng fang-chih's relatives attended the meeting.

after comrade teng fang-chih's death in peking, leading members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, the organization department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the general office of the state council, the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army and other units went to the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries to pay their last respects to the remains of the dead.

the urn containing comrade teng fang-chih's ashes was placed in huang chi-kuang memorial hall in chungchiang county, szechwan province.

WOMEN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS

China Trains Women Diesel Locomotive Drivers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 10, 1975)

an express train driven by two women diesel locomotive drivers pulled out of shanghai on march 5.

the 2,000 h.p. diesel engine designed and built by china was operated by wang hsiao-yen, in her thirties, and wang yu-fen, a 19-year-old girl, two communist party members.

the are among the 15 women diesel engine drivers trained by the shanghai railway bureau during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius that pounded at the age-long traditional ideas of despising women. their average age is 20, the youngest being 17. thirteen of them are middle-school graduates who started to work on the railway in november 1973. the remaining two are older railway workers.

they received guidance from six skilled drivers with high political consciousness. most of them passed the test with distinction at the railway bureau last december. they are now driving passenger trains running between shanghai and pengpu in anhwei province.

in the course of their training, the party organization of the bureau organized them to study marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works. old workers were invited to tell their past and present life with a view to raise the women drivers' political consciousness. attention is paid to the physical conditions of women in arranging their work and rest.

china's first railway was built in 1876, but there were no women drivers until 1950 when new china trained women to operate steam locomotives. now, apart from those trained by the shanghai bureau, women operate diesel locomotives on other lines.

FARMING

Chinese Peasant Expert Wheat Grower

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 10, 1975)

a peasant expert in scientific wheat growing in central china's honan province has drawn favourable comment for his recent lectures on how to achieve stable high yield at low cost.

the lectures were given to 1,000 instructors and students of the honan agricultural college. one lecture was given during wheat sowing time and the other one was delivered when the young plants were about to sprout.

liu ying-hsiang, the 47-year-old peasant expert, was born in a poor peasant family and is now the party branch secretary of the yuehtan production brigade in yenshih county.

with a dried river bed for all its arable land, the brigade used to be the poorest village in the whole county. the brigade's average wheat yield last year was six tons per hectare, eight times the figure before liberation.

liu ying-hsiang and fellow peasants began scientific experiments in growing wheat shortly after liberation. gradually, they achieved higher and higher yield by new methods that cover the whole process from sowing to harvesting.

liu ying-hsiang waters the field and applies exactly the right amount of fertilizer at exactly the right time. his scientific and economical method is based on how the colour of the leave changes and what shape the leave takes in the different periods of plant growth under different conditions. he is also an advocate of using mainly farmyard manure with chemical fertilizer as supplement.

several years ago, the brigade used for each hectare of wheat field 225 kilogrammes of seed, 750 kilos of fertilizer and 7,500 cubic metres of water. now the amount of seed and fertilizer is reduced by half, and the amount of water is reduced by 60 per cent under similar weather conditions. in 1974, the cost per kilogramme of wheat was lowered from eight fen or cents (chinese currency) to 3.4 fen, including seed, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, watering and mechanized farming expenses.

before liberation, liu ying-hsiang became a farm hand for a landlord when he was 15. when his family

fled the famine after the village was flooded one year, his grandmother died of hunger and his younger sister was given away as a childbride.

liu ying-hsiang says: "in the old society i was a farm hand and never had enough to eat. how could i engage in scientific farming? it was only after liberation that we poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of our country and are able to make scientific experiments under good conditions provided by the socialist system."

after liberation, the village party organization organized the masses to reclaim 66 hectares of land formerly swallowed up by two tributaries of the yellow river. relying on their own efforts, the villagers erected embankments, sank wells, dug canals and put up electric pumping stations to bring the land under irrigation. scientific experiments made progress along with improvement in farming conditions. the brigade has its own research laboratory and three hectares of experimental plots.

liu ying-hsiang says: "in line with chairman mao's teaching that 'class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country', we must wage class struggle to prevent our country from becoming revisionist and, at the same time, we must make scientific experiments to achieve higher yields so that we can build a strong socialist country and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

liu ying-hsiang overcame many difficulties in his scientific experiments. steeped in conventional ideas, some local peasants were doubtful about the new method of wheat growing. later, when they came to see the advantages of chemical fertilizer and short-interval irrigation, they went to extremes. they believed that more chemical fertilizer and seed would produce higher yield. when they did just that on the experimental plots, with very close planting, an overdose of fertilizer and watering the plants eight times before harvesting, the plants were lodged and the per hectare yield was below three tons.

liu ying-hsiang says: "we have drawn our lesson from this experiment. we studied chairman mao's philosophical works, and applied materialist dialectics to our work. by putting in the right amount of fertilizer and water according to the specific requirements of the plant in its various stages of growth, we increased wheat output and reduced cost." he often says: "like other undertakings, farming should be guided by the principles of self-reliance and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results."

led by liu ying-hsiang, the yuehtan brigade party branch has trained 5,000 peasant technicians for the whole county. its experience in growing high-yield wheat has been popularized in many parts of the country. in honan province alone, 600,000 people attended the expert's lectures and representatives from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions visited the brigade to learn his experience.

with the help of scientists sent by the state, liu ying-hsiang and local agro-technicians have written a book on his experience entitled "practical experience in wheat-growing" which has been printed in two million copies since it came off press in 1972.

VEGETABLES

New Industrial City in Northeast China Becomes Self-Sufficient in Vegetables

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 10, 1975)

paicheng, a rising industrial city in northeast china, has achieved self-sufficiency in vegetables for three consecutive years. fresh vegetables are available even in winter when the temperature drops to over ten degrees below zero centigrade.

located on the grasslands in northwestern kirin province, paicheng city has a frost-free period of only four months a year. it used to depend on other places for the greater part of the vegetables it needed. the population of the city grew with the expansion in industry in recent years, placing an increasing demand on vegetables.

to solve this problem, the municipal leadership decided to develop vegetable production by relying primarily on the communes and brigades on the outskirts. a special organization was set up to guide and plan vegetable production, delivery and sales.

giving full play to the spirit of hard work, commune members built water control projects on a large scale and overcame such difficulties as caused by sandstorms, drought and a long cold spell. they sank many electrically-powered pump wells to tap underground water resources, averaging one well for every four hectares

of land in the vegetable growing brigades. more than 386 hectares were afforested to protect farmland from winds. fences, hedges and other windbreaks skirted most of the vegetable plots. plastic-covered shed, hothouses and cold frames were also built to ward off sandstorms and frost.

over 150 varieties of vegetables were introduced from other parts of the country, including some that used to grow in warm southern china. vegetable output on the city's outskirts increased year after year, with the per-hectare yield reaching a record high of 45 tons in 1974.

HERBICIDES

China Uses More Chemical Herbicides

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

chemical herbicides are being applied to large tracts of rice paddy as well as other crop fields in china, after successful experiments on small plots.

spraying, done at first entirely by hand, is now by power-driven ground installations or from airplanes.

the total acreage sprayed with weed-killer is now eleven times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the development is notable both in the sparsely-populated vast expanses of northeast and northwest china and densely-populated southern china.

china now produces several varieties of herbicides in large quantities, and improves their quality constantly. new varieties have been added and have proved effective in killing weed and harmless to crops, man and draft animals in experiments over large areas. they are applicable to fields sown to rice, millet, winter wheat, spring wheat, peanut, soyabean and cotton.

in an effort to spread knowledge on application of herbicides, many areas have organized training courses, evening schools and demonstrations, and trained technicians from among commune members.

yunnan province alone now has 200,000 people skilled in using herbicides. most production teams have two to three. thirtyseven counties in hunan province have 138,000 people skilled in weeding by chemicals. the civil aviation department each year allots scores of aircraft to herbicide spraying in support of agriculture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Leader of Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

k. kozmov, leader of the government trade delegation of the bulgarian people's republic and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

he was met at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned kao lu and chao chih-chien.

present at the airport were bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov, deputy leader of the delegation stanchev who had arrived here earlier and commercial counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking angel borisov.

Sino-Bulgarian 1975 Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of bulgaria was signed here today.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and k. kozmov, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang attended the signing ceremony and met with all members of the bulgarian government trade delegation before the ceremony. present at the ceremony were leading members of chinese departments concerned kao lu, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

present were bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov, deputy leader of the government trade delegation stanchev and members of the delegation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister to Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

linden forbes sampson burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana, and mrs. burnham will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china starting from march 12, 1975 at the invitation of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to distinguished guests from guyana". it reads in full as follows:

prime minister forbes burnham of the co-operative republic of guyana and mrs. burnham, making light of travelling thousands of miles, are coming to china on an official visit at the invitation of premier chou en-lai, bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the people of guyana. the elated chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from guyana.

the people of guyana have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they won independence in 1966 after a long, heroic and unyielding struggle to shake off the shackles of colonialism, and proclaimed the founding of the republic in 1970. under the leadership of prime minister burnham, the government and people of guyana have continued their advance and achieved new successes in recent years along the road of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy. in international affairs, the government of guyana pursues a policy of independence and non-alignment, supports the people of indochina, the arab and palestinian people and the people of africa in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for national liberation, and has made useful contributions in advancing the cause of unity of the caribbean region and the third world against hegemonism. the chinese government and people are pleased and encouraged by the achievements the people of guyana have made.

the present international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. latin america presents a heartening new look. to change the old international order based on colonialism and hegemonism and further strengthen their unity with the other countries and peoples of the third world, the latin american countries and peoples have in recent years conducted gigantic struggles in the political and economic fields and won one victory after another. fighting in unity, the countries and peoples in the caribbean region have played a positive role in the struggle waged by the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people resolutely support all the just struggles of the latin american and caribbean countries and peoples. we are deeply convinced that the latin american countries and peoples will certainly score still greater victories so long as they further strengthen unity and persevere in struggle.

both china and guyana are developing countries belonging to the third world. in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the people of our two countries have encouraged and supported each other, and have forged a profound friendship between them. we note with pleasure that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. we are deeply convinced that the current visit of prime minister and mrs. burnham to china will surely further promote the friendship and cooperation between the two governments and two peoples. we sincerely wish the distinguished guests from guyana every success on the visit.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with tadashi yaoita, socialist member of the house of representatives and president of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, and other japanese friends.

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Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with tadashi yaoita, socialist member of the house of representatives and president of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, shinichiro horie, permanent director of the association, and hiroaki morishima, director of the association.

present on the occasion were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-shih Meets Japanese Scholars

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the friendship delegation of scholars in medicine and pharmacology of the nagoya city university of japan led by kentaroo takagi.

present on the occasion was liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

Delegation of China International Trade Council Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

a 4-member delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, left here for japan by air this morning. the delegation will preside over the opening ceremony of the pavilion of the people's republic of china at the fukuoka fair, take part in the celebration activities on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the kobe branch and the tokai branch of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan and pay a friendly visit to japan.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and liaison officials in peking of japanese trade organizations toshiko fukutomi, munekazu sakai, junichi fujizawa, hiroyuki tsubaki and shigeki osedo and other japanese friends in peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

Vice President of Lao National Coalition Political Council Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Luang Prabang, Mar. 10, 1975)

khamsouk keola, vice-president and secretary-general of the lao national coalition political council, received here today all members of the visiting chinese friendship delegation headed by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and with wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, as deputy head, and had a friendly conversation with them.

the chinese delegation called on sisouphan soukhasane, mayor of luang prabang, on march 8, and attended a reception and a soiree given by mayor sisouphan soukhasane in its honour on march 9.

on march 7, the delegation called on minister singkapo sikhot chounlamani and vice-minister houmphan sayasit of communications and public works in vientiane.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

"Reconciliation" Plot of Smith Regime Will Certainly Be Smashed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries an article by hsinhua correspondent entitled "smith regime's 'reconciliation' plot will certainly be smashed". following is the full text of the article.

rhodesia's ian smith and south african balthazar johannes vorster in recent months have talked much about "peace" and "friendship", making a pretence at "reconciliation". to peddle their "reconciliation" plot, in early december last year, the rhodesian regime released ndabaningi sithole, president of the zimbabwe african national union, and joshua nkomo, president of the zimbabwe african people's union, both held prisoners for many years by the rhodesian regime, and sent two high officials to hold talks with the leaders of the zimbabwe liberation organizations. during the talks the smith regime pledged it would release all zimbabwe "political prisoners", abolish the ban on zimbabwe liberation organizations, and hold a constitutional conference within two months. smith and his like assumed the "reconciliation" posture as if they would give up their criminal racist rule.

but, what smith and his like have done shows clearly that the "reconciliation" stance is nothing but a plot to prolong racist domination. three months have passed since the first talks were held. but how has the application of the smith regime's pledge fared? the majority of imprisoned zimbabwe patriots are still shut up in rhodesian prisons and subjected to untold sufferings; the ban on zimbabwe liberation organizations has not been abolished; as to the constitutional conference, nothing at all has been done. on the contrary, the released sithole had been re-imprisoned; the smith regime has raised its outcry for intensified suppression of the liberation organizations. its "defence minister" pieter van der byl arrogantly threatened the zimbabwe freedom fighters, telling them to "either give themselves up or get out of the country". "deputy minister in the prime minister's office" sutton-pryce, also claimed that the rhodesian security forces would "encircle and suppress" the freedom fighters as before, and blustered that "they must be dealt with even more severely". other reports state that the smith regime recently killed a number of freedom fighters in gaol.

the key point to solving the rhodesian problem through constitutional conference is to abolish the minority white racist rule and realize rule by the african majority. but, the smith regime has denied the black people their right to independence, and stubbornly persists in its racist rule. rhodesian "president" clifford w. dupont declared that "the present position must be maintained and standards must not deteriorate". smith threatens that there will be no black rule while he is alive. in the talks smith was reported to have put forward a plan for a government with he himself as the premier and with a transitional period of five years. the "rhodesia herald" quoted a "well placed source close to the government" as saying rhodesia would never allow

majority rule -- "not next year, not in five years, not in 10 years, not at all". this exposed the hypocritical nature of the smith "plan". the so-called five-year transitional period is a lie. what is true is all-out attempts to prevent the realization of majority rule. iron-clad facts show that like other reactionaries, the smith regime will never quit the historical stage of its own accord, even less possible is their bestowal of freedom and liberation to the zimbabwe people. by releasing a few black leaders and holding a constitutional conference, the reactionary ring-leaders of the smith regime vainly attempted to lure the zimbabwe freedom fighters to lay down their arms and stop armed struggle so that they could maintain the barbarous racist rule now being challenged. "zimbabwe review" states the case clearly: all smith's "negotiations" and "constitutional conference" are no more than a "change of tactics on the part of the regime to achieve the same purpose of frustrating the advent of majority rule".

the daily-awakening african and zimbabwe people, who know how to wage armed struggles against the enemy and are experienced in holding peace talks with him, can see through the tricks of smith and his like. the zimbabwe people have learned from the victorious struggles in algeria, guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola and understand that only by winning decisive victories on the battlefield can they force the enemy to admit defeat at the negotiation table. talks must be based on the fight. while using negotiation as a means of struggle, armed struggle must not be given up, still less the arms in hand. just as the "zimbabwe news" points out: "people's freedom cannot be won at the negotiation table, but can be realized only by overthrowing the oppressors and their system through violent struggle." today, the zimbabwe freedom fighters have withstood the pressure from the smith regime demanding that they put down their weapons, and are carrying on the fight against the enemy. the march 4 communique on sithole's arrest, issued by the lusaka office of the zimbabwe african national union, says that the smith regime's shameless act "will certainly arouse the zimbabwe people's stronger determination to carry through their armed struggle." the african countries have unanimously decided "to give maximum priority" to support and assistance to the liberation struggle of the zimbabwe people. the tanzanian paper "sunday news" sternly points out that if smith refuses to take a serious attitude in the negotiation to hand over power, the african people will be determined, able and prepared to support the zimbabwe freedom fighters to strengthen their liberation war.

the enemy is very cunning, and smith and his like will continue to play all kinds of sinister tricks. however, so long as they strengthen their unity,

persist in the armed struggle and are good at combating the dual tactics of counter-revolution with the dual tactics of revolution, the zimbabwe liberation forces are bound to defeat the plots of smith and his followers and win greater victories under the inspiration of the excellent situation of the southern african liberation struggle which is advancing from victory to victory. "the darkness would soon pass and the sun break through." the zimbabwe people's sacred aim of realizing national independence will surely be realized.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

"Women of New China" Exhibition Closes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Mar. 9, 1975)

the "women of new china" exhibition sponsored by the "people and culture" society closed here today. it drew more than ten thousand visitors during its week-long show.

the exhibition featured 150 photos showing chinese women's role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

chinese films were shown during the week. "people and culture" members reported at meetings on impressions of their china tour in 1974, giving great details on women's emancipation in new china.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Hanoi Meeting in Honor of Chinese Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 10, 1975)

a grand meeting was held this afternoon by the ministry of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam to welcome the chinese military delegation with yang yung as leader and tsao li-huai as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were colonel general hoang van thai, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-minister of national defence and deputy chief of the general staff of the

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viet nam people's army, and lieutenant-general tran quy hai, lieutenant-general tran sam, lieutenant-general le trong tan, lieutenant-general le quang hoa, and major general vu xuan chiem.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. fu hao was also present.

colonel general hoang van thai and chinese delegation leader yang yung spoke at the meeting which was full of revolutionary sentiments of the peoples and armies of viet nam and china. they all praised the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china.

the d.r.v.n. ministry of national defence and the chinese military delegation presented silk banners to each other at the meeting.

earlier, leading comrades of the d.r.v.n. ministry of national defence met the chinese military delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with its members.

the chinese military delegation visited the birthplace of president ho chi minh, the kim lien village in nam dan district, nghe an province, and a number of units of the viet nam people's army in company of lieutenant-general tran quy hai, vice-minister of national defence and lieutenant-general le trong tan, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army and major general phung the tai.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets and Fetes Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the viet nam workers' party delegation headed by him.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

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also present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shen chien, deputy head of the department, and tien shu-chien and mao pao-chung.

comrade hoang van hoan and his delegation arrived here yesterday on their way abroad and will leave here tomorrow.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Zambian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met with visiting zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga in a hospital here this evening.

present on the occasion were p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and a.s. mweemba, director of the asian department of the zambian foreign ministry.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and the foreign ministry's department directors ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director chang yi-chun.

Chinese and Zambian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued talks with zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga here this afternoon.

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Zambian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the china visit by zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga and his party.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-foreign minister ho ying were present.

zambian foreign minister mwaanga and his party attended.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Zambian Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1975)

zambian foreign minister vernon j. mwaanga and his party wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air tonight.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and the foreign ministry's department directors ho kung-kai and chu chuan-hsien.

present at the airport were p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and mrs. kasanda, tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman, ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and minister-counsellor of the pakistan embassy here naseem mirza.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chairman of Board of Governors of Intelsat Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1975)

j.l. alegrett, chairman of the board of governors of intelsat (international tele-communications satellite organization), flew in here this afternoon on a friendly visit to china as guest of liu cheng-ching, a leading member of the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications.

he was met at the airport by liu cheng-ching, and deputy director of the external affairs department of the ministry liu yuan.

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